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THE FRONT PAGE—

THE group of single transient unemployed, about one hundred in number, who occupy "John Frank's House," and who have been so strikingly successful there in maintaining an excellent discipline and morale when other communities of the same type were engaging the attention of the police, have drawn up a resolution expressing their views on the whole problem of transient unemployment. It is a highly intelligent document, and we trust that it will not be dismissed by the public with the off-hand judgment that transients are not the kind of people who can have any valuable ideas on any problem, even that of their own condition. The fact is that transiency—the disposition to wander the country in search of temporary employment rather than to settle down to a routine job—is natural in a large percentage of people at the age of adolescence and early maturity, and has been encouraged and strengthened in thousands of young Canadians by the needs of our numerous seasonal industries.

The John Frank's House men are strongly, and we think rightly, critical of certain aspects of the "existing well-publicized plans for large camps." The ideal camp, they maintain, is about 125 men; and this view is strongly corroborated by the experience of the C.C.C. in the United States. The very large camp involves for its successful operation a degree of regimentation which is almost impossible to maintain except under active-service military conditions, and which if successfully maintained "would merely increase the difficulty in re-establishing individuals in civil life at the end of their enlistment." The problems of the re-establishment period after the Great War must be sufficiently in the memories of both Mr. King, on the civilian side, and Mr. Rogers, on the military side, to make this argument appear pretty forcible to them.

THE resolution lays particular stress on the danger of placing any camps under the control of groups of private citizens, whether they be former members of the fighting forces or not. This point is so glaringly obvious that it would hardly need stressing if it were not for the traditional disposition of Canadian Governments of both parties to seek to evade responsibility by this precise device, of clothing ambitious private organizations with a large amount of governmental authority. The program of the Canadian Corps Association involves the assumption by that body of a measure of police power, and even perhaps of para-military authority, which if successful could easily lead to the rise of a private army similar to those which have destroyed democracy in most of Europe. If it is unsuccessful—if the transient unemployed decline to lend themselves to this type of organization, as is highly probable in this somewhat individualistic country — it would merely mean that the whole transient problem would be left unsolved. We trust that the Hon. Mr. Rogers will be able to maintain the right of his Department to exercise strict control over the operations of everybody who has anything to do with the provision of livelihood and training for the transient unemployed. It is not a defence job, and does not belong to Mr. Mackenzie. It is not a returned-soldier job, and does not belong to any ex-service organization. It is not a charity, and does not belong to any charitable body. It is a Labor Department job, and belongs to Mr. Rogers.

When Canada Is At War

WE DO not think that the statement of Mr. King in Parliament on January 16, when he declared that his party still adhered to the view of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1910 that "If England is at war, we are at war," has quite the amount of significance that has been attached to it in some quarters, and notably in the Winnipeg *Free Press*. In 1938 Mr. King used some language regarding "participation" (which is not the same thing as belligerency, being on action and not a condition) and "neutrality," which was interpreted by some as implying that the Canadian Parliament might declare Canadian neutrality even in a war in which Great Britain was a belligerent. We doubt greatly whether Mr. King intended any such implication. The context of his remarks shows that he was thinking of "commitments" by which an obligation to maintain neutrality might be forced upon Canada irrespective of the wishes of her Parliament, and he was denying that any such commitments had been accepted or would be accepted in the future so far as his Government was concerned. Clearly, unless he has since changed his mind, he was not thinking of the obligation *not* to be neutral in a British war, which arises out of our association with the Crown of the United Kingdom.

THE best opinion of international and constitutional lawyers at the present time seems to be that in the absence of any definite declaration by Canada that she would claim the right to remain neutral in a British war, both the British and their enemies would assume that she automatically becomes a belligerent at the same moment as Great Britain. But many of the same authorities hold that no objection would be raised by Great Britain if Canada were to make such a declaration, and that from that moment her right to maintain her neutrality, and to be placed in a state of belligerency only by the action of her own Government (not necessarily her own Parliament, which might not be sitting at the time), would be recognized by all nations. Mr. King's latest statement is not a con-



WINTER AFTERNOON. The Club House at Dagmar, Ont., of the Toronto Ski Club. Photograph by E. W. Macdonald, 53 Bernard Ave., Toronto.

tradition of this view. It is merely an assurance that his Government has no intention of making such a declaration, and is content with the condition of automatic belligerency as a result of action by the British Government.

There are elements in Canada, and we fancy the *Free Press* is among them, which will not be satisfied with this condition; but we fancy also that in the present state of the world it will commend itself to the great majority of Canadians—not necessarily as a condition to last for all time, and in no sense as a condition enforced upon Canada by a superior authority in Downing Street, but as a condition accepted with a perfectly free will by Canada because it makes for the efficiency and safety of the whole Empire in an era of the greatest risk and uncertainty. Isolationists can find comfort in the fact that Canada can always decline to "participate" in the fighting, and surrender to the enemy, if the Canadian Parliament so decides; but they will have to admit that she is highly unlikely to do so.

Holding Up the Hold-up

THE best advertisement always comes from the enemy. The Ontario Industry and Labor Board has of late received very little favorable publicity from its friends, and we were rapidly coming to the conclusion that it was just another of these bodies which are set up by governments to present the appearance of doing something about a grave current problem but are expected to do in reality just as little as possible. And then along comes Mr. Andrew Cooper of the Carpenters' Union and makes a violent attack upon the Board and its Chairman, Mr. E. J. Young, for having refused to endorse various agreements between working carpenters and their employers, on the ground that the wage scales adopted in these agreements were far too high. This is the best testimonial to the efficiency of the Board that has come to light since it started its work, and we earnestly

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THEORETICALLY we are in favor of a distinctive flag for Canada, but we're afraid that it would not end there. Ontario, Quebec and Alberta would want one too.

Premier Hepburn has returned from his jaunt to Australia and it is believed that his first action on arriving in Toronto will be to join George McCullagh's Leadership League and send himself a ballot urging him to forget party advantage and co-operate for the common good.

Everybody talks about solutions for the railway problem, but everybody avoids the discussion of the most obvious one: more population.

Will Capitalism Survive?—Financial paper. It depends on how expert the embalmer is.

I know not why I am not eager
To become a Leadership Leaguer.

Old Puzzled Manuscript.

The trouble with facing facts in this modern world, remarks Oscar, is that the facts can usually stare you out of countenance.

It is rare now that the term "talkie" is used in referring to motion picture films, but there is no doubt that it will be revived with the screening of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion."

hope that the Government will pat Mr. Young on the back and tell him to do some more of the same sort of thing.

Mr. Cooper is undoubtedly one of those people who think that there are only two parties to a wage agreement, namely, the employer and the worker. Mr. Young, who is a very sensible man, knows that there is a third party, namely, the consuming public. Nothing is easier than for the workers and employers in the carpentering business, in a given territory, to get together and agree on any kind of a wage scale at all, so long as the employers are satisfied that nobody else will be allowed to pay less than that wage scale for the same kind of labor, and that they themselves can therefore pass on the whole of the cost of the labor, whether reasonable or otherwise, to the unfortunate consumer. Such combinations for the gouging of the consumer are particularly effective in the building trades, where the competitive market is strictly local. If a man living in Kirkland Lake wants a house, he cannot import a house from Port Arthur; he must buy or rent a house built under Kirkland Lake's conditions.

MR. YOUNG knows this, and objects to having his Board used as a tool for the gouging of the consumer. He wants the people of Kirkland Lake to get their carpentry at a reasonable price. We imagine that he has a pretty good idea of what a reasonable price is, and we think his idea is much more likely to be sound than that of Mr. Cooper. We hope that the Government, far from paying any attention to the complaints of Mr. Cooper and the Trades and Labor Congress, will explain to those gentlemen that this is one of the prime purposes for which the Board was constituted and for which Mr. Young was selected as its head. Incidentally, we can ourselves assure Mr. Cooper that Mr. Young is doing his best to protect the carpenters of Kirkland Lake from rushing headlong to their own destruction. It is precisely this policy of establishing extortionate rates of pay for certain types of labor, and getting them endorsed by lazy employers who

Still, we doubt if Mr. McCullagh will be any more successful in uniting the provincial governments with the national government than he would have been had he attempted to amalgamate the Globe and the Mail & Empire by merely taking a vote of their respective subscribers.

Camps for unemployed youth are all very well, but if we're going to deal completely with the problem of unemployment we will have to provide camps for the Canadian Senate as well.

Nature has made many mistakes, says Horace, one of which was not giving man two heads, one to think with and the other to think with a little more.

It would be interesting to learn how many Leadership Leaguers are sending ballots to their members of Parliament because they want to jack them up and how many are writing because it is fun to send a letter without having to put a stamp on it.

Ireland has decided that it cannot be isolated from Great Britain. And Great Britain the past few weeks has been learning to its distress that it cannot be isolated from Ireland.

Esther says she disagrees with the scientist who says that the size of the head increases with thinking. She says her head has been getting smaller for years.

-NOTE AND COMMENT

figure on being able to pass along the cost to their customers, that has ruined the market for a score of industries in the last few years. When the people of Kirkland Lake begin really to want houses, and find that they cannot get them at a reasonable price, they will begin to import them in pre-fabricated form from other places where the authorized wage scale is not quite so lofty; and then we have no doubt that the Kirkland Lake carpenters will come around either to the city council of Kirkland Lake or to the Government of the Province of Ontario and demand that the importation of pre-fabricated houses into Kirkland Lake be stopped by one authority or the other.

Liberty and the I.O.D.E.

WE HOPE that the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire will not press too hard the view enunciated by the President of its Municipal Chapter in Toronto, that professors in the provincial University (President Cody's hired men, as the *Telegram* is fond of calling them) should be dismissed if they emit any utterance critical of the actions and policies of the Government of Great Britain. One such professor is credited with the remark that it would be a good thing if certain patriotic insignia could be made of wool, "so that they could shrink along with the British Empire." We do not suggest that this is a very brilliant witticism; but there are a lot of witticisms that are not brilliant (we make some ourselves every week), and anyhow it was not its lack of brilliance that drew down upon it the Iodine reprehension. The view of current British policy which it embodies, while quite possibly wrong, is no more severely critical than that which is expressed every now and then in these difficult and bewildering days by Mr. Lloyd George, who used at one time to enjoy the approval of the Daughters. We do not quite see why a Toronto professor should enjoy less freedom of discussion concerning the policies of the British Government, and particularly those policies which are likely to affect the lives, liberties and property of Canadians, than Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Winston Churchill.

The I.O.D.E. may possibly reply that it does not care what is said about British policy by persons in private employment even in Toronto, but that a Toronto University professor is an employee of the Province and should not say things that are distasteful to the majority of his employers. This is a very dangerous and unworkable doctrine. In the case of a private employer, the use of the power of dismissal to compel the employee to conform to his political views has long been regarded as a gross infringement of personal liberty; and we cannot see that it is any the less an infringement when committed by the Province. In Germany, of course, things are different, and professors have to conform to authority as does everybody else; but we had hoped that we should be able to avoid that sort of thing in Canada. We had hoped also that the I.O.D.E. would help us in avoiding it, and we are rather distressed to find that apparently it cannot be relied upon for that service.

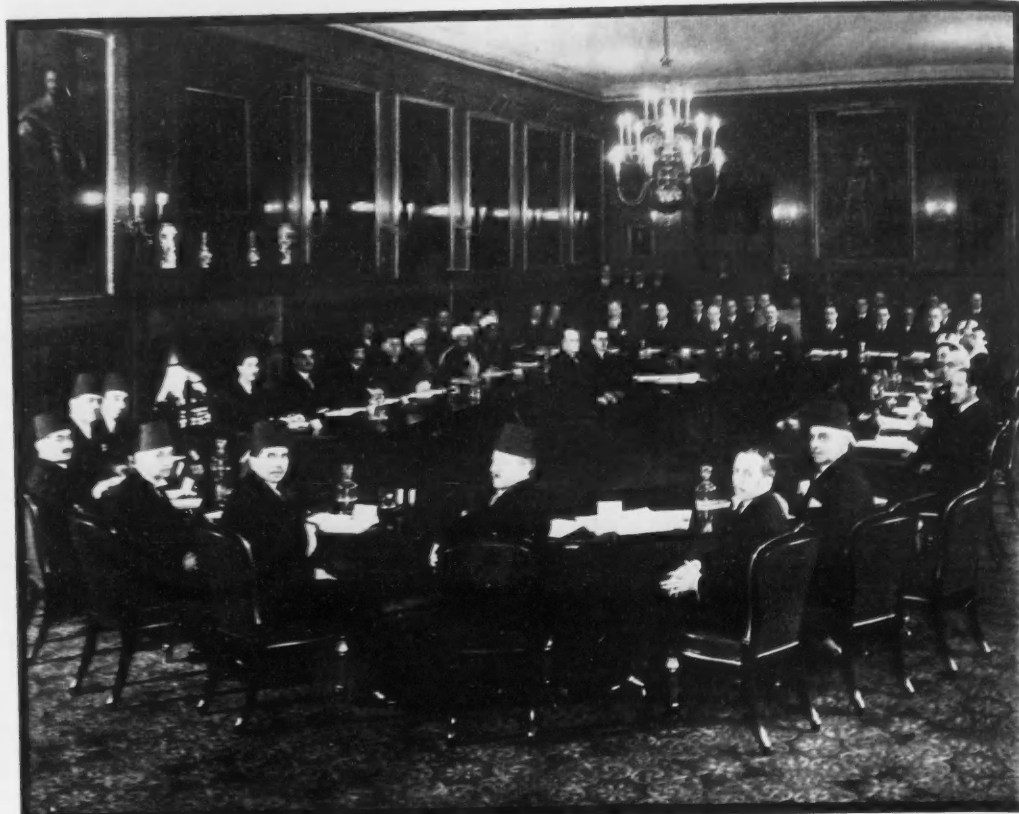
Encores in the Movies

WE KNOW exactly what we wanted and didn't get in the screen production of "The Mikado," currently running in this metropolis, and we don't see why it couldn't have been given us. "The Mikado" is an opera. On the screen it is still an opera, a color-photographed opera but an opera just the same. Now an opera is something that gets you all worked up at intervals of ten or twenty minutes, and makes you want to burst out in uproarious applause of the efforts of the people who are performing it. We know, of course, that this was just a photographed opera, but we still wanted to burst out etc. at intervals. And there was no provision for bursting out. The film just went on running through the projector, and would have gone on running through the projector if everybody in the theatre had got mad and gone home. All you can do in a movie house is either stay or go home. It's no use applauding; it's no use hissing; it's no use saying anything to the ushers. The people you want to applaud or hiss or warn or advise are not there. They're in Hollywood, or Elstree, or Moscow or Rome. You can write to them, but it takes a long time to get an answer.

Now what we want to know is why there could not be a lot of little bits of film that could be switched in, and the main film switched off, when the audience applauds. Why couldn't an intelligent operator stand ready, at the end of the *Madrigal*, or the *Wandering Minstrel*, or *Tit-Willow*, to shut off the main film and throw in a picture of *Ko-Ko* and *Nanki-Poo* and *Yum-Yum* and the rest of them taking their bows and acting as if they knew we were there and were glad of it? And then, if the applause and the bows went on long enough, why couldn't the main film be rolled back a few feet so that we could have an encore?

Oh, we know all about the time schedule. We know that every minute of a movie house's time is programmed like a radio station. We know that the operator isn't paid for watching the audience and guessing at what it wants. But we know also that we wanted encores in "The Mikado," that the piece was always intended to have encores, and that we cannot for the life of us see why it shouldn't have them even in the movies.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE WITHOUT A ROUND TABLE because the delegates refused to sit together. The London conference on Palestine, currently in session, in which British statesmen had to be physical as well as diplomatic go-betweens, and which necessitated two formal openings by Mr. Chamberlain. Left, the Jewish delegates and right, the Arab representatives, in their separate meeting places.



Sunday's Swing Sessions

BY MICHAEL SINCLAIR

WITH no financial backing without the support of local tycoons or, worse, a handful of Montrealers have just completed a quarter-century experiment in adult education. For twenty-five years they have warmed up winter social evenings in Montreal with argument in the People's Forum where a thousand people listen to, and take part in, the discussions, ranging from music and poetry to social science and philosophy. For twenty-five years the Forum has been conducted by a small group whose interests in education. During these years they have brought to Montreal more than 400 distinguished lecturers from abroad. The lecture and the evening discussion are free to the public.

The word experiment in connection with the work of the Forum is used advisedly. In the first place there are those who view sceptically certain aspects of modern education. Probably there are not a few who feel that "Round to Win" and the other works of Horatio Alger, Jr. contain all the elements to create a better life in Canada. Again, there are those who have recommended the Forum for bringing to the masses matters literary and poetic, but who in turn have complained bitterly in private when Sir Norman Aspin expressed his ideas, and squawked loudly in public when Tim Buck expounded politics.

There is still a firm group who feel that only a small minority can attain an educated point of view, and therefore the majority should be left to waste time and effort in the majority.

ADMITTEDLY it is impossible to assess or measure in any way the results attending this twenty-five years' educational experiment. It can be said, however, that the Forum was one of the earliest institutions of its kind in North America. And in Canada as yet there is no other organization identical with it. In recent years, the Forum idea—that is education by means of a lecture and a discussion—has taken form again. And the work of the People's Forum must in some measure have created that interest which later made possible a hundred and one other similar educational efforts in and around Montreal. Again, through the Forum several hundreds of thousands of Montrealers have heard the words of distinguished men. Not a few must have had their interest stimulated, perhaps in literature, perhaps in politics, perhaps in foreign affairs. Some there are who readily admit that they only began to read after having their interest quickened by a Forum lecture.

SOME of the experiences of the Forum committee are not uninteresting. One of their difficulties is to get the radicals to hear the conservatives and vice-versa. When a lecturer of known leftist tendencies speaks, the hall is jam-packed with radicals, and when a more conservative speaker holds forth the more conservative element are there with a ready hand. The majority inclined listen to musicians, the bookworms to the speakers, and the religious to the theologians. It is rather sad. Sometimes though, the Forum committee overcomes this difficulty by putting on a debate. The one held some years back between Agnes Macphail and General Mc'Brien on the desirability of military training in the schools was certainly not without interest.

Only twice in its career has the Forum put on a real left winger. Yet because it tries to present all shades of political and economic opinion, a few Montrealers are inclined to feel that it is a little pinkish, drawing-room pinkish. This is not so. Far more of its speakers have been rightist than leftist. But due to its small English population, the general Montreal attitude on education is about comparable to that which obtains in any mid-west town of a population of 150,000. This also is sad.

BECAUSE the entire English press of Montreal looks back with regret to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, it seems at times to play down the arrival in Montreal of some of the Forum speakers, including such eminently respectable radicals as Arthur Henderson, Margaret Bondfield, Lord Thomson and Philip Snowden. While such speakers may produce sniffs from a few ultra-conservatives, the Forum itself cannot be sniffed at, for it operates under the indirect leadership of the Governor-General through its affiliation with the Canadian Association for Adult Education. It has also had speakers like Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster and Hon.

Randall Dandurand. To counterbalance such men Henri Bourassa has spoken several times.

The Forum has been financed each season by its committee. The committee of a dozen or so men are the Forum. Each year they collect subscriptions for the work from Montrealers. There are no large contributions; most of the cheques are for \$25 downward.

EARLY in its career, the committee learnt certain fundamentals of forum operation. They learnt that audiences would contribute little towards operating costs. When collections were taken up, the average per capita contribution was 6.3 cents. And a \$25 note from an audience of a thousand does not go far to meeting the rent of a hall and the fees and travelling expenses of a lecturer. Early too it was learnt that audiences will not turn out for Canadians. The poorest attendance in the Forum's twenty-five-year life occurred when one of few outstanding Canadian political leaders held forth. Hence in recent years most speakers have come from abroad and must be paid.

It was also early found impossible to conduct the discussion by means of verbal questions from the floor. It provided drunks with too great an oppor-

tunity to hold forth. Also many questions were foreign to the issue. Nowadays all questions are written down. Each year the committee digs up a corps of volunteer ushers who hand out paper and pencil to the audience. From the written questions, the chairman chooses those which are germane and most likely to disconcert the speaker. Over a term of years this has proved to be the best method of obtaining enlightenment on any topic.

THE Forum wisely provides a diversified program. For instance, the first three lectures this year have covered Japan's gamble in China, education under Hitler, and the effect of Munich on England. Others will probably include topics connected with music, drama and science. The presentation of political doctrine has ever been but a minor element in program, despite occasional complaints when a speaker has criticized some of the deep convictions of St. James Street.

That this Forum has endured for twenty-five years is not without some significance. The moral may be that Montrealers welcome something to jerk them out of that rut of conventional thought for which the city is somewhat noted. Or it may be that the handful of men who have kept the People's Forum, not only alive but kicking, are themselves enlightened enough to make their educational effort entertaining.

The committee of the People's Forum, many of whom have been associated with the effort over many years, is as follows: Ross Macdonald, presi-

dent, Rev. Lawrence Clare, William Fraser, J. M. Gardiner, Hugh B. Grigg, Dr. H. D. Brunt, Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., G. H. Fensom, H. Carl Goldenberg, Francis Hankin, Col. Wilfrid Bovey, William Carswell, Prof. C. L. Huskins, Gordon Nicholson, Prof. John Hughes, E. W. Lyman, D. D. Stewart, Dr. Laurence C. Tombs, and V. C. Wansbrough.

King and Minister

BY HUGH SHOOBRIDGE

"THIS," said the King, "is the Advice which I desire to be given. You are the only one of my Prime Ministers to whom I can now turn. The others are not within reach for prolonged and confidential discussion. Will you tender me the Advice?"

At the moment the Royal train emerged from a rock tunnel; it was running on a ledge in the great cliffs which skirt Lake Superior, and across the calm waters there flamed the riotous glory of a May sunset.

The Prime Minister sat with a hand resting on each knee, and though his gaze was directed through the window, it is doubtful how much he saw of the picture framed therein.

"Are you sure, Sir," he temporized, "that our information is as complete and significant as you deem it? Should we not wait further word from London?"

THERE was a pause before His Majesty replied. "As you know," he said, "London is without the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary today; they are in Madrid taking tea with General Franco and surreptitiously counting Italians. It is ominous that this crisis appears and matures so swiftly at just this time."

"They will be back by plane in a few hours, Sir, and will no doubt call a Cabinet immediately."

"I am asking you to save me several hours at a time when minutes are vital. It seems that the situation is developing every moment. In my mind there is no doubt of the Advice that London must give; but I want it now. Forgive me for reminding you that I am thinking of the whole Commonwealth."

STILL the Prime Minister temporized. "Can we properly appraise things at this distance?" he asked.

The King looked at him in surprise. "My dear sir," he pointed out a trifle impatiently, "have we not both just listened to Mr. Kaltenborn?"

At this conclusive argument the Prime Minister nodded gloomily, but his next remark showed him still reluctant.

"Parliament—" he began.

"This is an urgency which will not wait. There are moments Mr. Prime Minister when you must, yourself, be both Cabinet and Parliament—and hazard everything on their subsequent approval."

SUDDENLY the waning daylight and the fading colors on the horizon were blotted out and the train plunged through another rock-roofed tunnel. The two men regarded each other by the soft shaded lights of the car.

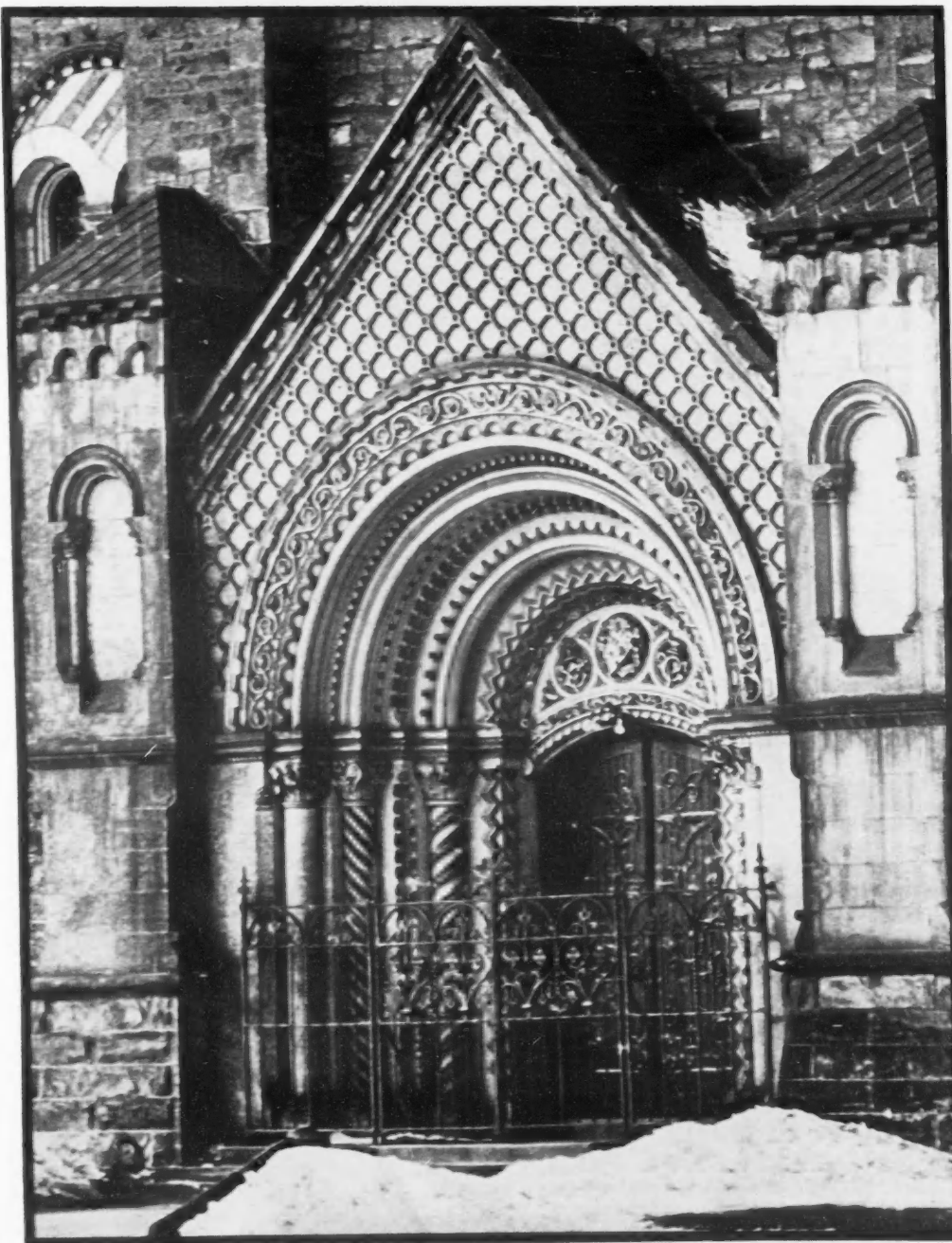
"If this Advice is offered and the Event is unfortunate there will be no justice for me short of my Memoirs." This was spoken so low that it seemed almost a meditation more than a remark; it reached the King, however, and he expressed instant agreement.

"Quite. There is little justice for public men." The Prime Minister's next observation seemed to indicate acquiescence and was offered almost tentatively. "My advice could commit only Canada."

The answer to this was prompt, quiet and firm. "Across the Atlantic," said the King, "they are very sure that if Canada is at war Great Britain is at war."

The Prime Minister came to his resolve and steeled up. "I will offer the Advice you wish, Sir," he said. "The very Mitch himself could do no other."

THE present historian is not yet aware if this conversation resulted in action which served to ward off the threatened calamity, or whether it merely served to line up the Commonwealth in the last minutes of grace. He is only convinced that on the following Sunday Professor Overdale acidly pointed out over the C.B.C. network that Great Britain was entirely wrong from the worst possible motives.



THE MUCH-PHOTOGRAPHED DOORWAY of University College at the University of Toronto takes on a new depth and richness when recorded with one of the camera's newest gadgets. This picture, made by "Jay" from a position half way across the campus illustrates the remarkable magnification and accuracy of reproduction of his new telephoto lens.



THIS BACKSTAGE OUTFIT IS NOT SO HOT, EITHER

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Should We Admit Refugees?

BY B. K. SANDWELL

This is a broadcast delivered on Thursday, February 16, over Station CBL of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, under the auspices of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian National Committee on Refugees.

THE population of Canada at the last census, that of 1931, was approximately 10,400,000. According to the census figures, an overwhelming majority of that population professed adherence to some form of the Christian faith. Some 4,300,000 were Roman Catholics; 2,000,000 were members of the United Church; 1,600,000 were members of the Anglican Church; nearly a million were Presbyterians. The only important non-Christian element was the Jews, with 155,000. The Buddhists, Confucians, Pagans (there were only 5,000 of these), those whose religions were "not given," and those whose religions were given as "all other (various)" totalled altogether only about 100,000 souls. So that when one is addressing the people of Canada one can assume with some confidence that one is addressing a Christian nation.

It follows that when one addresses the people of Canada, one is addressing a nation which believes in God, and believes in man's duty to God. It believes also in the two Commandments: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; and it knows that the term "neighbor" means a fellow human being and not merely somebody who lives on the same street or was born into the same citizenship. It knows the parable of the Samaritan and the man who fell among thieves; and it believes it to be the word of God.

I MENTION these things because any inhabitant of Mars or some other planet who should happen to listen in to the current discussions in Canada about the admission of refugees would find himself almost compelled to believe either that Canadians were not Christians or else that Christianity implied no duty to one's neighbor. Such a listener would note, I think, that our neighborliness appears to be limited to those cases where it cannot possibly cost us anything. Some of us, who do not happen to be engaged in industries which sell to the Japanese, are very neighborly towards the Chinese, and very anxious that we should not do any business with the Japanese at all. But we do not propose that any of the starving or dispossessed Chinese should come and live with us. Some of us were very neighborly to the Czech-Slovakians a few months ago to the extent of being angry because the British were unwilling to have London bombed in the business of rescuing them. But today, when what the Czech-Slovakians need is not military defence at the hands of Great Britain and France, but a home for a few of their refugees in Canada, our interest in them is suddenly diminished, and a large number of our people seem to prefer not to bind up their wounds but rather to pass by on the other side. The great majority of these people are Christians like ourselves, and those who are not are Jews, believers in one God, and in a moral law for the human race which is not so very different from that which we profess to believe in. Nevertheless, many of us when asked whether Canada ought not to admit a few of these people to her sanctuary—not an overwhelming flood of them, but a very moderate and carefully restricted number; not an indiscriminate and unselected horde, but a hand-picked selection chosen for their suitability to Canada's economic prospects—reply very vehemently that we ought not to admit any of them at all.

NOW I believe that we are Christians enough that we would not deny to these unfortunate people the right to enter Canada, unless we felt that we have to deny to all people now outside of our borders the right to enter. I do not think there are many of us who would not say that if any people should be allowed to enter Canada at all, these people should be allowed. There may be a few of us who in our unreflecting moments think that it would be nice if nobody ever came to Canada except Anglo-Saxons; but they can only be people who have never given any thought to the marvelous contribution that has been made to the development of this Dominion by people of innumerable other races, a contribution that has been so wonderfully set forth by Mr. J. M. Gibbon in his recent book "Canadian Mosaic." No, it is not a prejudice against refugees as such that is at the bottom of our present attitude; it is a fear of all immigration, a fear that it may imperil our own jobs, a fear that it may add to the burden of taxation, a fear that in this land which we once thought would be a land of plenty for twenty or thirty million people there will not be enough to go around for eleven million.

AND it is not a very surprising fear, when you consider the effect upon our emotional natures of losing our own jobs, or of seeing our neighbor lose his, or of having the boy and girl of whom we were so proud faced with a glutted labor market in the calling for which we had so carefully educated them. It is a very natural fear. It is not a logical fear, but fear is never logical.

The truth is that there are very few economists who would admit that there is any direct relationship between immigration and unemployment, or even

between density of population and unemployment. The root cause of unemployment is something quite different. A balanced condition of productive activity requires a large output of capital goods as well as the steady output of consumption goods at the rate at which the community is accustomed to consume them. But, except in totalitarian countries where capital and labor alike have to do as they are told, the production of capital goods is entirely dependent upon the confidence of those who have wealth or credit which they are willing to risk in new capital enterprises.

IN CANADA in recent years that confidence has been largely broken down by a variety of causes, but over-population is not one of those causes. No capitalist would be less willing to adventure capital in Canada if he thought that there was going to be a larger population in the country next year and the year after; most capitalists would be a good deal more willing.

Now an increase in the confidence of capitalists results in an increase of production and therefore of employment in two ways. It gives employment in the manufacture of capital goods but the people who are working on those capital goods have more money to spend upon consumption goods than if they were unemployed and on relief, and therefore the demand for consumption goods is increased and the activity of the producers of consumption goods is stimulated. It is my own firm conviction that nothing will restore a decent level of productive activity in Canada except a renewal of confidence on the part of capital—unless we are going to go right over to the methods of the totalitarian states, and bring about the investment of capital by compulsion instead of by the old method, the inducement of a hope for profit.

BUT once we admit that an increase in the population of Canada is not in itself a deadly evil, fraught with peril to the jobs of all of us, it follows immediately that a selected and regulated inflow of refugees is as desirable a form as any that this increase could take. The refugees from central European countries consist of two classes: The Jews, who are not a majority in the total, and the political and religious refugees who have been compelled to flee because of their passionate desire for political and religious freedom. I do not propose to say a word about the sufferings which these people are enduring in the countries from which they are being driven out and in those neighboring countries which are economically incapable of absorbing them. A very great number of them have already committed suicide, and a very great many more will commit suicide if they cannot find sanctuary in some country like Canada. But of course, if the saving of a man from committing suicide in a German concentration camp, by admitting him to Canada, means that my job or your job is in the slightest degree imperilled, I am not going to suggest for one moment that he ought to be admitted. What is the life of a German Jew or a Czech-Slovak democrat compared with your job and my job? What I do want to suggest is that your job and my job will be safer if we admit him to Canada than if we let him commit suicide.

MANY of the refugees are men of exceptional skill and experience in advanced forms of industry, entirely suitable to Canada but little practiced in this country owing to the lack of the right kind of work. Among these industries are potteries, glassware, bead work, chemicals, dyes, some forms of munitions, novelty gloves, toys, fine leather work, and costume jewellery. These are industries in which technical skill is more important than mass production, and could be carried on in Canada just as well as in Europe. They would thus add to that diversification of our productive activities, which is imperatively necessary if it is true that we can no longer hope to maintain at the old level our highly specialized export trade in such articles as wheat and forest products. A glassmaker making art glass in Czechoslovakia is not likely to consume very much Canadian wheat, and will certainly not live in a house made of Canadian lumber and read newspapers pulped from Canadian trees. The same glassmaker living in Canada will fill 100 per cent of his requirements in these lines from Canadian sources.

IT CANNOT surely be possible that we are ourselves so tainted with the racial feeling so often and so strongly denounced by the late Pope, that our intolerance of the presence of other races than our own falls short of that of Germany and Italy only to the extent that we have not yet begun to drive out forcibly those of them who are already with us. Neither the country to which we belong, nor the Empire to which we belong, nor even the Continent upon which we dwell, has ever in the past been dedicated to this un-Christian idea of racial exclusiveness. The ablest minds, the noblest characters, of our country, are vehemently opposed to it. Mr. R. B. Bennett's last word before his departure from Canada was an appeal to Canadians to be generous towards the refugees. I cannot believe that our sober, mature decision, when we have freed ourselves from our present economic alarm and timidity, will be other than what he desired.

War of the Aroostook

By L. J. B.

DOWN in the State of Maine they have been lately celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of what is sometimes called the Glorious Madawaska Campaign, and sometimes the Great Aroostook War. The conflict was more or less between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, but which called it which no one now seems to remember. And no one appears to know why New Brunswick is not also commemorating the centenary of a war that, if it ended unquestionably in a magnificent victory for Maine, indubitably was brought to a triumphant conclusion by New Brunswick.

As to the causes of this tragic misunderstanding, if you will read Squiffins' "History of New Brunswick" you will be convinced by that impartial historian that it arose out of the outrageous acts of an unprincipled scoundrel named Baker, who gathered an irresponsible mob about him and flaunted the stars and stripes from a pole on British territory. But then, if you turn to Squiffins' "History of Maine" that objective writer will compel you to admit that Baker was an unselfish patriot who, with other peaceful settlers on the banks of the Madawaska, had erected a liberty pole on American soil, and, lacking other means of innocent amusement, had been accustomed, at the end of their day's toil, to dance about the pole, to the top of which was attached a rude representation of the national Eagle, and sing patriotic songs. It is to be remembered that this was long before the perfidious Scots had introduced into America the so-called game of golf. Otherwise there could have been no dispute as to the real cause of the Aroostook-Madawaska War.

NOW there was a New Brunswick magistrate residing in Tobique, and described by the Maine historian as "one George Morehouse." This stern and upright official, on hearing of the turbulent and unendurable acts of Baker and his followers, hastened to Madawaska, cut down the flag-staff, and, according to Squiffins, rolled the American flag under his arm and carried both it and Baker to Fredericton, where the latter was tried and fined and the former treasured as spoils of war. Or, according to Squiffins, the unoffending Baker, while peacefully sleeping with his family, was rudely awak-

OWEN SOUND HARBOR

HERE masts of freighters rise like giant reeds. Along the wharves docks are lined. A forest of ships, masts, and rigging. Looked in the winter, dreaming, quiet things. No flurry of sails against the coast sky. No stirring sound of water flowing free. Silence, and bone-white masts and drifting snow. And here in the harbor still security.

ened by Morehouse, dragged out of his home by armed ruffians, employed by this provincial bully, and thrown into jail without examination or trial.

But if Squiffins is to be credited, how is it that we find Baker brought for trial with two of his associates, and formally described as "persons greatly disaffected toward said Lord the King and his Government, and being factiously and seditiously disposed, on the fourth day of July, note the day, in the eighth year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, with force and arms, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did amongst themselves conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together, falsely, maliciously, factiously and seditiously, and to bring hatred and contempt on our said Lord the King? And it was charged that Baker, not content with raising and erecting "a certain flag-staff," did "oppose and obstruct the post man."

SO MUCH for the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, but listen for a moment to the Legislature of Maine: "Whereas the sovereignty of this State has been repeatedly violated by the acts of the agents and officers of the Government of the British Province of New Brunswick, and that government, by its agents and officers, has wantonly and injuriously harassed the citizens of this State, residing on the north-eastern frontier of the same, and within its limits. Resolved, that the Governor be and he hereby is authorized and requested to extend to the family of the said John Baker such relief as shall be deemed necessary."

All this happened in 1827 and 1828, and the Aroostook War still had a decade to run. Even with the help of Squiffins and Squibbs it is not practicable to describe the events of that protracted struggle between the sovereign State of Maine and His Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, though one should, perhaps, explain that both Baker and Morehouse lived in a remote district, between the north-west corner of New Brunswick and the north-east corner of Maine, and that this area was hotly claimed by both, not, it would seem, because it had any particular intrinsic value, but rather because the other refused to give it up.

AND so we come to the critical year 1838. Governor Fairbank of Maine sent Rufus McIntire, a man of ability and integrity, or otherwise as the case may be, to the Aroostook country, to drive out certain obscure individuals who were said to be out-



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ling timber there. At the same time Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, instructed James A. McLaughlin, the warden of the district, to put a stop to the same proceedings. McIntire had with him Major Strickland and a Mr. Stover. McIntire was captured by New Brunswick officers. The account says that he was surprised in his sleep, and another that he had wandered into enemy territory to obtain a feather bed, spruce boughs not being soft enough. Strickland and Stover escaped. A contemporary poet enshrined the incident in unforgettable verses:

Run Strickland run,
Flee Stover flee,
Were the last words of McIntire.

And, by a piece of poetic justice, as McIntire was being marched off to jail in Fredericton, McLaughlin, who had been captured by Maine soldiers, was escorted in triumph through the streets of Bangor. Incidentally, Squiffins remarks that while McLaughlin was lodged in a first-class Bangor hotel where he dined sumptuously, McIntire was greeted with jeers and insults by British subjects and thrown into a noisome cell.

One of the Maine war correspondents gives a moving account of the hardships endured by the troops at the front, pitching their tents on melting snow-drifts, and that sort of thing; and another, moved to righteous indignation by the perfidious conduct of the enemy, exclaims: "Let us give every firing-line and subject of an effete monarchy that want to territory which King Harold of yore was willing to give to the Norwegian king—seven feet of snow."

FINALLY it began to appear that the Tweedledum-Tweedledee War might develop into something more realistic. The Maine Legislature appropriated \$500,000 and ordered that 10,000 militia prepare for immediate action. New Brunswick called out two regiments of the line with volunteers and artillery. Congress passed a bill authorizing the President to raise 50,000 men for service on the Maine frontier, and voted \$10,000,000 for expenses. Nova Scotia enthusiastically offered its entire militia and £10,000, and the Canadian Legislature was prepared to stand by the sister colony. Things were looking serious, and General Winfield Scott said to President Van Buren, in effect: "This has gone far enough. Better let me take the matter up with Harvey. He and I fought against each other in 1812, and I've no doubt we can come to a reasonable settlement." The President was only too glad to get rid of a troublesome problem. Scott opened his headquarters in Augusta, soothed the ruffled feelings of Maine, and promptly got into touch with Sir John Harvey, who, like himself, was a man of common sense and humor. They agreed on a temporary joint occupation of the disputed territory, and the Aroostook War came to a peaceful end.

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WEEK IN CANADA

Lapointe Stays in Harness

THIRTY-FIVE years ago Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and member for Quebec East, entered Parliament. Last week in Quebec City the 62-year-old Cabinet Minister was feted at a testimonial dinner which was attended by 1,500 Liberals including practically all of the Dominion Cabinet. The dinner was presided over by Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Federal Minister of Public Works, who introduced the 17 speakers.

Any doubts which may have existed as to the Quebec leader's future political plans were dispelled in speeches made by himself and Prime Minister Mackenzie King. In proposing a toast to Mr. Lapointe, the Prime Minister made known the Justice Minister's determination to remain in the political field, spoke of him as his lieutenant in the forthcoming election. Said Mr. King: "Come what may, he has put out of his mind all thought of respite, retirement or reward, and chosen to continue his membership in the House of Commons as its senior member, in order that he may take his place in the forefront of the battle in our next political campaign."

In replying, Mr. Lapointe spoke of unemployment insurance which will require a constitutional amendment to which certain provinces object: "If the federal government has some responsibility in the matter of unemployment, as its attackers loudly assert, how can they deny it the means of preventing and coping with it?" Of refugees: that he was opposed to immigration under existing circumstances, but had nothing to offer but sympathy for "refugees who have been subjected to atrocious persecution." Of public works: that the government proposes to launch a substantial program which will be revealed when the supplementary estimates are brought down in the House of Commons. "New plans which will be worked out, outlining further co-

operation with provincial and municipal authorities for the carrying out of an elaborate public works programme," the Minister said. Unofficial Ottawa estimates set the new program at figures as high as \$100,000,000.

Minister of Justice since 1923, Mr. Lapointe was presented with a life-sized painting by his Cabinet colleagues "and one or two of his other intimate friends." The painting will be executed in oils by an artist of his own choosing. Mrs. Lapointe, a spectator in the gallery, was presented with 35 red roses.

Elected:

COLONEL GEORGE A. DREW by acclamation as member of the Ontario legislature for Simcoe East. Thus, for the first time since 1936, the official leader of the Ontario Conservative Party will be in the Provincial Legislature when it opens on March 8. Until his resignation last December, former leader Hon. Earl Rowe led the party from his federal seat of Dufferin-Simcoe, after seeking unsuccessfully to enter the legislature from Simcoe Centre in the 1937 general election when the Liberal government was re-elected. Colonel Drew's acclamation makes unnecessary the by-election called for February 27 in which Captain W. J. Osborne Dempster and Mayor James Mackie of Midland made feints at opposing him. But the party standing in the Legislature remains unchanged: Liberals 66; Conservatives 23; United Farmers of Ontario 1. Total: 90.

Declared:

ULTRA VIRES of the Alberta legislature was the Provincial Securities Act reducing interest on Alberta bonds 50 per cent. After hearing in the Supreme Court of Alberta on February 2, Mr. Justice S. J. Sheppard last week handed down the judgment declaring: "The act in question is ultra vires not only for the reason that it is interest legislation, but for the further reason that the supplant's right is a civil right outside the province and the Legislature can not legislate validly in derogation of that right." The action was taken by the Independent Order of Foresters which holds \$373,000 worth of the bonds interest on which averages 4½ per cent, and only half of which has been paid since June, 1936.

Pressure:

ON ALBERTA CIVIL SERVANTS was last week brought to bear in order to induce them to sign up for a three months' trial of credit house vouchers. Under the plan, government employees will accept one-quarter of their wages in vouchers, and as far as could be ascertained, approximately \$50,000 of the total provincial monthly payroll of \$200,000 will go through the credit houses at the end of February. To translate the vouchers into cash will cost civil servants a 2 per cent. discount. The other alternative is to find merchants who will accept them as cash, and about half the merchants in Edmonton are willing to do this for regular customers. At the end of the week, telephone department and university employees were still holding out.

Resented:

BY BRITISH COLUMBIA PREMIER T. D. Pattullo was an article in *Collier's* on the San Francisco Exposition. Written by *Collier's* staff writer Jim Marshall, the article made far too free with British Columbia's fair name in poking fun at California to suit the Premier. Said he: "It's utter nonsense to suggest that British Columbia is exhibiting at the San Francisco Fair 'as a Western American state.'" Still worse was it to say that British Columbia "if necessary would resign from the British Empire, which wasn't such hot stuff any more anyway" and Premier Pattullo doesn't like it. "I am very much surprised at a magazine of national standing publishing such nonsense," concluded Mr. Pattullo.

Denounced:

BY CAMILLIEN HOUE, Montreal Mayor, were both Fascism and Communism. Two weeks ago the veteran Mayor said that in the event of a war between Italy and Britain, Quebec's sympathies would be with Italy. Last week, in a supplementary statement, he said nothing at some length. Excerpt: "The truth is that Fascism and Communism are both revolutionary doctrines and we should not tolerate extremists of any type... We are in favor of peace, order and public welfare, we intend to be respected alike by left, right, and centre, and we intend to greet all provocation, wherever it may come from, with the toe of our boot." A promise: "Let all good citizens be on the alert. I may have some serious things to say to them before long."

Irked:

POPOLO D'ITALIA, Premier Mussolini's newspaper by the refusal of the Montreal firm of P. B. Hart to ship scrap iron to Italy, Germany or Japan until they (1) revoked all anti-Jewish restrictions; (2) denounced the Rome-Berlin axis. The firm further announced that it would make no more shipments unless it were assured that they would not be used for the manufacture of armaments. Commented *Popolo d'Italia*: "We find ourselves faced by the tragic dilemma imposed by the Canadian judgment either to give up racial defence and the Rome-Berlin axis, or to give up transoceanic old iron. There is no escape from this dilemma without thinking of the menace of a law consecrating Hart firms to commercial sanctions." Questioned about the editorial, P. B. Hart, Montreal, replied: "I am the firm of P. B. Hart but I am not in the scrap iron business."



CARTOON OF THE WEEK: Jack Boothe in the Vancouver Daily Province turns to J. F. Millet's "The Gleaners" for inspiration.

Textiles is his line. He said no more with: "I know nothing about it and have nothing further to say." Quite obviously, somebody is shadow boxing.

Died:

Howe, S. L., Vancouver, B.C., member of the Cabinet of the late Hon. S. F. Tolmie's Conservative government (74). Knox, A. E., Toronto, senior member of the law firm Foy, Knox and Kelz (60). McMurray, W., Westmount, Que., manager of the Mundet Cork Company, Ltd. (55). Milley, Hon. S., St. John's, Newfound-

land, one-time member of the Newfoundland Legislative Council, director of several concerns (71). Phin, W. E., Hamilton, Ont., chairman of the Canadian Dredge and Dock Company (75). Pugsley, J. W., Ottawa, Ont., civil servant for 54 years, retired secretary of the former Department of Railways and Canals (76). Simpson, J. W., Montreal, Que., superintendent-at-large of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (60). Walsh, J. H., Sherbrooke, Que., former general manager and vice-president of Quebec Central Railway (79).

Letters to the Editor

The Illogical Logicians

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AFTER having read SATURDAY NIGHT for many years with profit, I find an article which cries for contradiction. "Logician's Elementary Exercises in Logic" illustrates how illogical a logician can be. Logician says that all that is necessary to solve a problem is sufficient and complete data and the use of one's reason. Below is the first exercise:

"Exercise A: Dr. C. L. Alsberg, a highly reputed authority on agricultural economics, in a recent book, uses the following language: 'Instead of putting men on the land to practise subsistence farming it would be better to employ such men on public works, or put them on the dole, or give the aged larger pensions, or spend more of the national income on unemployment insurance. This would be less wasteful of capital.'"

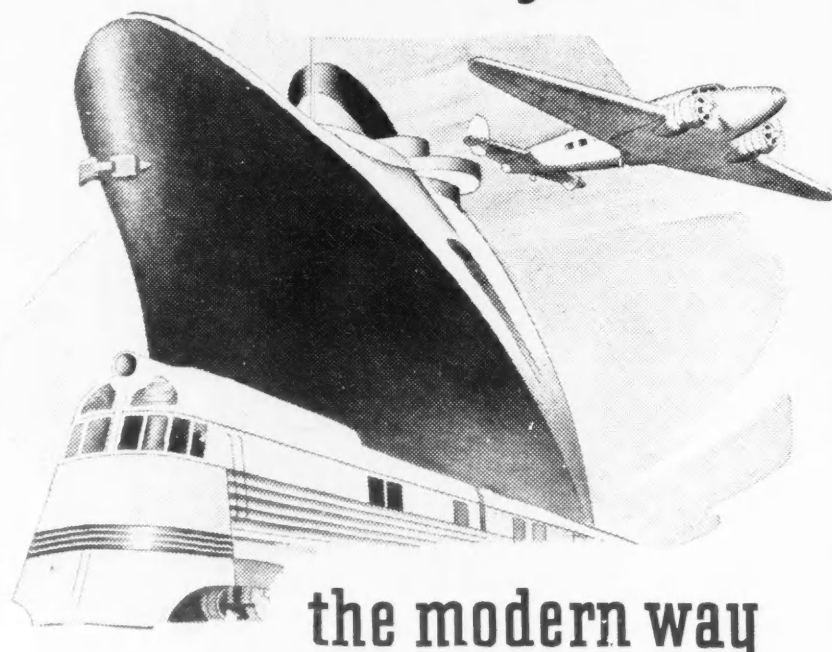
"Now I ask the students to notice that it is not a question of which would be the most desirable way of dealing with unemployment. Someone may tell you that it is much better for a man to live in the slums of Montreal on \$3.30 a week than it is for him to struggle with a bush farm at Rivière Solitaire. That may or may not be the case. What Dr. Alsberg is saying is that it would be cheaper—to the community as a whole. The logical fallacy is visible at once. The subsistence farmer at least produces his own food. Men on the dole produce nothing. Therefore, Dr. Alsberg is wrong."

IN THIS case, absence of data, as well as faulty reasoning, result in a wrong conclusion. How are indigents to be launched upon subsistence farms? Only by supplying them with dwellings and a certain minimum of farm buildings, livestock, implements, seed and incidentals; also the support of the farmers and their live-stock until crops are grown. Taxes, interest, and insurance might be added. On the other hand, every ton grown by real farmers who are already established, know their business, and must pay taxes and interest from a deplorably low income, low because there is already great overproduction of produce at quite unprofitable prices. Dr. Alsberg's conclusion that the adoption of his suggestions would be "less wasteful of capital" is therefore perfectly logical and his whole statement quite true. In saying this the writer disregards social questions and writes within the limits imposed by Logician himself.

The other exercises are passed over, they are not quite so easily refuted, but are quite unconvincing to me. If Logician should treat of our Railroad-Tax problem, Railroad-Highway problem, and our Railroad-Highway Canal problem, his findings would be interesting.

F. T. LAILEY.

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THE NATION

Gardiner Bids for East's Favor

BY R. W. BALDWIN

THE dynamic little man at the head
of Canada's Department of Agri-
culture has become Parliament Hill's
No. 1 alarm clock. Twice last week
Mr. Gardiner succeeded in shaking the
House of Commons out of its
lethargy and showing incidentally
that, so far, he has not been over-
come by the enervating hot air which
has characterized Ottawa since the
beginning of the session.

On the first occasion Western mem-
bers had been expounding their per-
sonal appeals for more federal aid
to the West, particularly in the mat-
ter of seed grain. Mr. Gardiner
listened long—the rules of debate
forced that feat of patience—and
then in no uncertain terms indicated
that it was time the West began to
think about helping itself. On the
question of seed grain he put his
foot down with the whole force of
his five feet of solid muscle behind it.
There was to be no more federal
financing, at least until the Province
of Saskatchewan for one showed
signs of being able to pay back some
of the \$21,000,000 now outstanding on
that account.

HAVING disposed of this question
in a five-minute rapid-fire speech,
the Minister of Agriculture took the
stage again two days later. This
time the House was in committee
considering agricultural estimates.
Most of the members who were not
engaged in counting Leadership bal-
lots in their respective offices had
settled down for a quiet if slightly
boring evening. Mr. Gardiner chose
this moment to announce his new
wheat policy for the West—perhaps
the most important and constructive
announcement which will come from
the Government benches this session.
The Government is not going to buy
this year's wheat crop at 80 cents or
any other price. The federal poker-
playing is over. Canada is going to
pay up its last losses and get out of
the game. Incidentally, Mr. Gardiner
placed this year's losses at \$48,000,-
000, a more optimistic picture than
rumor at Ottawa has been painting
for some weeks.

Up to this point Mr. Gardiner's an-
nouncement has been hailed with ac-
claim by eastern interests. The West
for its part is not sorry to see the
end of price fixing. Its chief relief
has been to substantiate the ecclesi-
astical principle of economics that to
him that hath shall be given. Last
year's spotty harvest put a nice roll
of the Eastern taxpayers' money into
the pockets of the fortunate farmer
and left the less fortunate still in the
bread line.

But There is Ralston

BOTH East and West are reserving
judgment on Mr. Gardiner's sub-
stitute plan of an acreage bonus until
the details are known, but generally
it is accepted as a constructive for-
ward step, or at worst less destructive
than its predecessor. Present indica-
tions point to a payment of the bonus
on a partial acreage basis, perhaps
one-quarter or one-third of the
seeded crop. This fractional bonusing
may fulfill the dual purpose of
helping to get the West back on its
feet without encouraging overproduc-
tion.

In any event, the Minister of Agri-
culture has again popped up in the
centre of Ottawa's political stage for
a few days at least. "Jimmy" Gar-
diner has come a long way since he
first took over the Saskatchewan helm
from Hon. C. A. Dunning in 1926. He
followed Mr. Dunning to Ottawa less
than three years ago, and until the
Finance Minister's health broke last
summer their names were coupled
periodically as Liberal leadership
rivals when Mr. King should finally
decide to lay down the mantle of
office. Mr. Dunning had a definite
edge. His business connections in the
East had made a new man of him.
His championship of the orthodox, if
ethereal, goddess of finance had pro-
duced a solid phalanx of Eastern sup-
porters, still the most important as-
set for a man seeking national polit-
ical honors.

BUT while Mr. Dunning's popular-
ity was waxing sturdy in the East
it was waning in the West, and for
every supporter he lost on the prairies

Mr. Gardiner gained one or perhaps
two. Now, in his latest move, the
capital sees Mr. Gardiner's first mild
bid for Eastern favor. He has a
long row to hoe before he achieves
that slightly drab characteristic of
soundness which eastern interests in-
sist on in their idols. If he can reach
that goal and still appeal to the im-
agination of the West he will have re-
vealed a political stature which be-
lieves his five-foot-six in his stocking
feet.

Meanwhile rumor still persists that
Hon. J. L. Ralston, the sound man of
Eastern finance, is slated for the
cabinet to succeed Mr. Dunning and
will be coached for the prime min-
istry. If Mr. Ralston comes back to
the political stage he will have a head
start over the Minister of Agri-
culture which will probably leave Mr.
Gardiner among the also-rans.

Trade Treaty Helps Trade?

THE Canadian-American trade
treaty has started on what looks
like a long though smooth road to-
wards ratification. Up to the end
of last week the Government had
had a slight edge on the debating
honors. If you cancel the speech of
a Prime Minister against that of a
Leader of the Opposition as both fail-
ing to get very near the economic
guts of the matter, the little set
of statistics which Hon. W. D. Euler,
Minister of Trade and Commerce has
consigned to Hansard look very im-
pressive. Coincidence and general
business improvement may have
come to the aid of the Government
or the trade treaty may, as argued,
have had some little thing to do with
that business recovery. Anyway, the
first month of the trade treaty has
shown the following increases in ex-
ports from Canada affected by
American tariff concessions:

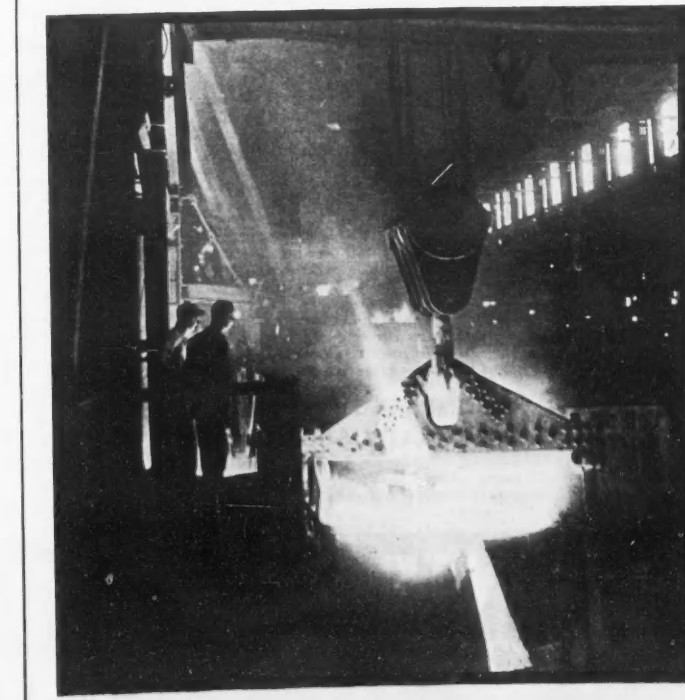
	January 1938	January 1939
Seed potatoes	1,043	\$ 141,525
Planks and boards	703,339	1,113,557
Red cedar shingles	438,142	774,508
Nickel	1,004,929	2,092,593

But Conservatives have a sharp
little pin which has pricked one bub-
ble of the Government's trade treaty
publicity. The increased quota for
heavy cattle entering the United
States has been hailed as a dish
sumptuous enough to tempt the
voters of any Prairie Province. It
was accepted as a greater accom-
plishment than the half-cent reduc-
tion in the tariff. Now it is appar-
ent that the United States has not
offered any one-man banquet, that
the quota pile is free to be grabbed
up by any nation of the world on a
first-come-first-served invitation. And
Mexico, it seems, is the first served.
The heavy cattle quota for the first
quarter of the year is 60,000 head.
Of this, it is reported, Mexican farm-
ers already have shipped about 36,000
head leaving less than a half portion
for the Canadian West.

Such facts may prove very distur-
bing around election time. Meanwhile
however the treaty has been in force
for nearly two months and its ratifi-
cation is as sure as the overwhelm-
ing Liberal majority in the House of
Commons; as sure as the fact that
it will take two or three weeks of
Parliamentary debate to accom-
plish it.

Free Postage Tragedy

HON. NORMAN McLARTY, Can-
ada's new Postmaster General, is
looking for the scalp of the man who
first laid down the principle that
members of Parliament should have
the privilege of sending and receiv-
ing free mail. Last week 40,000 en-
velopes containing Leadership League
ballots clipped from the Toronto
Globe and Mail passed through the
parliamentary post office. Mr. Mc-
Larty has nothing against the Leader-
ship League. In fact he is ready to
welcome it as a healthy stirring
up of a too-apathetic electorate. But
he would like to see those ballots
coming to Ottawa at three cents per
envelope, adding \$1,200 to the revenue
of his department. And that is only
half the story. The largest percent-
age of these ballots are going to be
answered by M.P.'s. That might have
meant another \$1,200 had it not been
for that franking privilege tradition.



"THE NEW LADLE." A dramatic industrial study by T. S. Glover, of
Hamilton.



Men who hold I.C.S. diplomas have
spent, on the average, 700 hours
under competent instruction, have
mastered some 2,000 pages of tech-
nical matter, and passed between
40 and 50 examinations... Thousands
of men trained by I.C.S. are now
applying their developed talents in
Canadian industry.

What does Employee Training mean to Canadian Industry?

● If controlled, employee training means the end of one
of today's industrial problems—the scarcity of trained personnel...
But far-sighted industrialists have come to realize that the technical
education of their younger, more intelligent and more ambitious men
cannot safely be left to individual choice and initiative.

Young men, they find, should not only be assisted to develop their
latent powers; they should also be guided towards those openings in
which they will be needed most. So, in their own interest, these cor-
porations arrange to help those who are willing to help themselves.

They do so by making the intensely practical courses of I.C.S. available
at low cost or on easy payments, and dovetail these courses with the
work normally given to employees.

Among the many important firms in Canada and Newfoundland which
thus underwrite their future supply of technically trained men by
adopting the I.C.S. Cooperative Training Plan are: Dominion Bridge
Company, Limited; Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada,
Limited; Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. Limited; Bowater's
Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited.

There is an I.C.S. Cooperative Training Plan for every Type of Industry

YOUR own men can be trained effectively,
at low cost, through the I.C.S. Cooperative
Method. Nearly 1,800 subjects in 400 stan-
dard and semi-standard courses. We work
with you to determine which employees should
enroll... and to make certain that students
will acquire, not only information, but also
practical skill in the use of that information.
Instruction is related to daily work. Let us
send you a book every executive will be
glad to read—

"A Ten Year Record of
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Canadian Pacific WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Book Learning—Modern Style

BY W. STEWART LAVELL

SO MUCH has been said about the newer features of the revamped educational system which has been introduced into the schools of many Provinces of Canada in the last few years, that the casual observer might feel that the classroom has been transformed into a glorified workshop or playroom, and that books, as one of the prime instruments of learning, were passing from the field of use and of influence.

Nothing could be further from the truth. If one could look behind these scenes of increased activity he would note a vast army of children deeply engrossed in a large number of books, seeking the information they intend to portray in such picturesque form. The details of the large murals or models in many classrooms, made by the pupils themselves to depict some incident in the history or life of our country, were gleaned first from a careful study of books, and some of these projects or "enterprises" are so well executed (even to the proper stance of a hat) that one can easily imagine the extensive reading required before they were completed.

TO ASSIST in this work, most of the new school books are far in advance of those used even a few years ago. Drab, colorless, lifeless affairs they were, with perhaps a frontispiece as the only illustration—necessary evils, full of concentrated uninteresting facts, to be packed into

book bags at the close of the day for homework, or as an aid to getting examinations.

Homework and examinations, as technical terms are fast disappearing in the new system of elementary education, and the type of book which made them doubly obnoxious is going too. Present-day methods have raised the book to a much higher level in school work, and its use is greater than ever. Pictures and color and an interesting story will fill the pages of texts on even the most difficult subjects.

A GROUP of boys and girls who are seemingly "playing store" with a supply of staples and an improvised counter are most likely en-

FEBRUARY FILIGREE

THE icy fingers of the frost

Engrave upon the window pane
Tall grasses, branches tempest-tost,
And bring to light again,
Like gardens white beneath the moon,
The frozen ghosts of summer flowers,
Pale spectres of remembered hours
In perfumed June.

They glitter in the frosty air
With curving fronds and phantom
leaves,
The wraiths of flowers that once were
fair
On summer eves.

—DAVID B. CUNNINGHAM.

acting a chapter from the school arithmetic entitled "Bobby Learns How to Add," which begins: "Bobby Green's father owns a grocery store and on Saturdays Bobby helps to wait on the customers." This in an arithmetic? Yes, and more. Pictures and color help "to take the curse off" the necessary tables, but these are made to fit so well into the story that Billy and Betty and their classmates learn addition, subtraction, and other tables in spite of a possible antipathy to cold figures.

The pictures and models may take up a lot of space in the classroom, but reading books for information about them and other things still occupies a large proportion of the pupil's time. In a full year's curriculum, thirty per cent of the time is designated for the study of English, and in this, reading plays a large part. Not only does this include the prescribed texts, but also many supplementary books, of which pupils are expected to read at least twenty during their stay in a single grade. In the words of the printed Program of Studies issued by the Department of Education for Ontario: "The most important phase of the English course is supplementary reading. Indeed its importance can scarcely be over-estimated. . . . The child who has learned to love reading is not only likely to continue his education all through life, but is prepared profit-

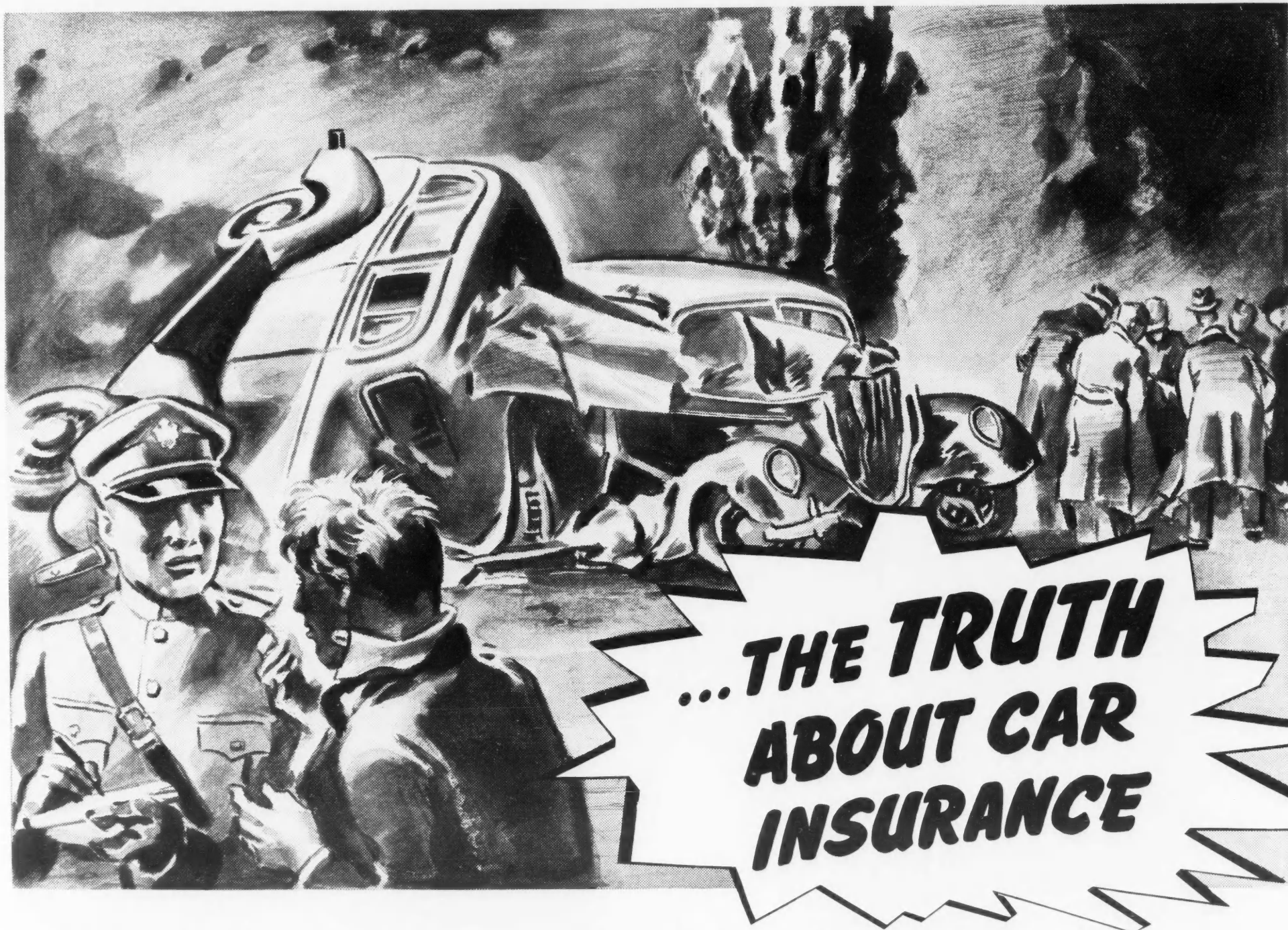
ably to enjoy his leisure." Again, with reference to Social Studies, which combines the study of history, civics, and geography, and for which twenty per cent of the school day is set aside, the Program says: "The success of the work . . . depends largely upon teacher and children having ready access to suitable books. . . . In all their creative work, too, the children should learn to seek in books authentic information, relating to language, customs, etc."

THIS has brought about a comparatively new departure—the rise of the school library. In larger centres where such libraries have been established already, they are now being given a more prominent place in the life of the school, while in smaller ones where there has never been a library—perhaps not even in the town—they are being encouraged, in order to enable the school to carry on in a larger way. Indeed many teachers have pointed out that they cannot begin to carry out the new requirements of the curriculum to any extent until they have a more adequate supply of books, and as the individual pupil's purchasing power is limited, the school library appears the logical substitute.

Thus it would appear that in the new, as in the old system, a truly educated person will still be referred to as "well read," and in fulfilling this definition the book will continue to play an increasingly vital part.



THE STING IN THE TAIL. Sir Kingsley Wood, British Minister for Air, inspects one of the new electrically-controlled, automatic, movable turrets, designed as part of the defensive equipment of heavy bombers. The turrets, which are the invention of Capt. Frazier Nash, are said to be a development in advance of that of any other nation; the triple battery of machine guns constitutes a powerful deterrent to attacking aircraft.



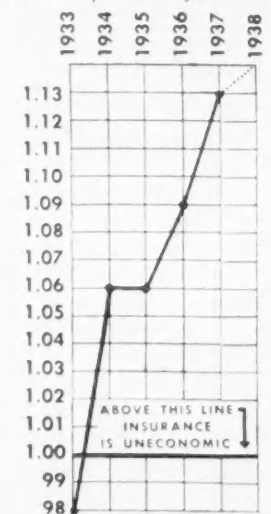
HEAVIER LOSSES THROUGH BODILY INJURY AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTY FORCE RATE INCREASE

If you are a responsible citizen, you will recognize that automobile insurance is the one thing that makes it possible for you to drive a car. Without it, you cannot know a moment's peace of mind while your car is out of your garage. Every moment it is on the street it is a possible source of a damage claim that, without insurance, could completely wreck your life and fortune.

BUT HOW MUCH SHOULD YOU PAY?

How much should this insurance cost? Forget its value for a moment. Leave out of consideration the thought that, no matter what it costs, you must carry this insurance because of the appalling consequences that might attend failure to carry it. Ask yourself, simply, what should I pay?

Record of Cost of Providing Insurance per Dollar of Premium



RATES MUST REFLECT CLAIMS PAID

You will agree that a fair rate for this protection should produce revenue equal to the cost of claims, plus the cost of administration, plus a reasonable profit.

But this is the picture:

In 1933 it cost the companies more than 98¢ out of each dollar received to provide your insurance.

In 1934 providing insurance cost the companies more than \$1.06.

In 1935 providing insurance cost the companies more than \$1.06.

In 1936 providing insurance cost the companies more than \$1.09.

In 1937 providing insurance cost the companies more than \$1.13 for each dollar of premium received.

There has been this tremendous increase largely from heavier losses through bodily injury and damage to property, without an adequate increase in rates.

COMPANIES HAVE CARRIED INSURANCE BELOW COST

Through this last five years the trend of losses has been steadily rising. With higher speeds, more vulnerable fenders, headlights, radiator grills and bodywork, and higher damage awards, the loss per accident has climbed. Tentative accident figures for 1938 show a hopeful decline in the number of accidents but the average cost per claim is higher. During this period the Companies writing automobile insurance in the Province of Ontario have been paying an increasing part of the losses from their reserves. This is economically wrong. A substantial rate increase has been long overdue. Because the loss experience is what it is, an immediate rate increase is necessary. But the Companies are anxious to keep rates low. A minimum increase in bodily injury and damage to property coverages becomes effective March 1.

COMPARISON SHOWS NEW RATES STILL LOW

But even with the increase, Ontario rates remain low by comparison. A representative five-point coverage on

a popular make of car costs \$23 more in Buffalo, N.Y., than in Toronto, Ont., \$34.50 more in Niagara Falls, N.Y., than in Niagara Falls, Ont., and \$25 more in the rural areas of New York State than in the rural areas of Ontario.

ARE LOWER RATES POSSIBLE?

Yes, lower rates are possible. Automobile fire insurance rates are being reduced this year because of favourable experience. A lower loss ratio in bodily injury and damage to property insurance will mean lower rates. How is this to be achieved? Only by each individual motorist recognizing his personal responsibility. The slightest relaxation of caution is enough to cause an accident. The Ontario Department of Highways has done excellent work for safety without which the situation would be much worse than it is now. So have other public bodies. And even the children are learning safety in the schools. Do your part. Help to cut down the loss ratio and the cost of insurance by exercising caution every moment you are on the road. Remember—You, Mr. Motorist, make the rates.

For Particulars Consult Your Agent

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES WRITING AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE IN ONTARIO

Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 25, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

U.S. Social Security—the Second Phase

BY ALLAN WATSON

We all want Social Security, but it doesn't follow that we will get it, even though we may pay for it. This article points to weaknesses in the Social Security scheme of the United States, as they appear to an observer who tries to look facts in the face.

It also shows that the U.S. scheme is following the universal tendency of such legislation to get out of hand. The benefits under the scheme will soon be enlarged and the tax plan modified, for the reason, says the author, that the American people are getting increasingly accustomed to hand-outs and their government is apparently resigned to the road of least resistance.

BRIEFLY, the Social Security Act of the United States, as passed in 1935 and as now in operation, attempts the following:

(1) To provide unemployment insurance for employees in most urban areas of endeavor, in terms similar to those used in other national schemes, and with the usual time limitations. Such insurance to be operated by the various States, under federal guidance and assistance, and financed, mostly, by the collection of "taxes" by the federal government, said taxes being returned to the States in the form of grants.

(2) To provide for indigent old people, blind people and dependent children, by State-administered relief, also financed largely by grants from Washington.

(3) To provide for the old-age (65) of most of the wage-earners of the country, difficulty of collection eliminating large groups such as farm laborers, seamen, and domestic servants from the scope of the endeavor. Such provision to be paid for partly by the beneficiaries themselves. Each beneficiary to have a number and an individual record kept for him at Washington of payments made by him, and by his employers for his benefit.

(4) To levy taxes and assessments for the support of the above schemes. Taxes and assessments which, beginning with the relatively painless rate of 1% of pay-rolls in 1936, would increase progressively to a maximum of 6% by 1949, of which 6% would be paid in by employers and 3% by employees. \$3,000 to be the wage ceiling for taxing purposes (a maximum employee-contribution of \$90 per annum after 1949).

(5) To conserve such receipts (at least the 6% proportion which applies to the old-age insurance) in a fund to be known as the "Old-Age Benefit Reserve Fund." The sole avenue of investment for these receipts to be U.S. government securities.

After Three Years

THE Act has now been in operation for three years. Already the taxes being paid in by employers and employees total 5% of pay-rolls, although only 1% of this is contributed directly by the employees. Next year employees get their first jump, to 1½%, and employers' contributions will be increased to 5½%. The distinction between employers' and employees' contributions may in many instances, be more apparent, than real, for the reason that unless the whole incidence of the scheme can be passed on to the public, wage-earners are probably poorer by reason of the employers' contributions as well as by their own direct contributions.

After three years, what does the country think of the Social Security Act? *Quid sit?* Do people, collectively, really think about anything?

I may be excused this somewhat anti-democratic thought. President Roosevelt, in his January speech on Social Security, said that "the Act has amply proved its essential soundness"—a statement which might well lead Mr. Ned Sparks to get up and say "I challenge that!" The Social Security Board considers the Act a success which is understandable, because governmental ad-

ministrators, unlike private administrators, do not have to admit defeat until that defeat is apparent to a majority of the electorate, told by the head. The "Reds" in the country ("Reds" is a generic term covering all those who doubt the sanctity of the American Legion), the dreamers and the social-workers believe in the Act, although they would broaden it, rather than leave it as it is.

Faith Without Thought

BUT the most disturbing thing is that the people, the sovereign electorate, seem to be sold on it. They don't think about it, but they still have great faith in Mr. Roosevelt, and he is promising them security in their unemployment vicissitudes, and in their old age. It hasn't as yet, cost anybody in the country more than \$30 a year, and what is \$30 a year compared with \$50, \$60, or even \$85 (the maximum) a month in one's old age—no mention of the unemployment benefits, the limits to which are very far from being understood?

Some of Mr. Landon's ill-advised followers tried to ridicule the Social Security Act in the election of 1936, with disastrous results. They inserted slips in pay-envelopes, slips which warned employees of the taxes they would have to pay, and the jobs which would be lost by reason of the taxes the employers would have to pay. But the employees didn't believe it, and plumped for the Democratic candidates.

Now the Republicans have learned their lesson. They no longer criticize social security—in fact in one State, in the 1938 elections, the Republican Party out-lefted the left-wingers by putting the Townsend Plan in their platform. Without the traditional party of the Right—the Republicans—to lead the fight, who is there in the country to say "nay" to social security? Certainly no politician—for politicians, in countries where politics is a well-paid job, strive to give the people not what is best for them but what they—the people—think is best for them. In short, not what the people need, but what they want.

That the people want social security is an obvious fact. Everybody wants social security. But the weakness in the public psychology of the people of the United States lies in the fact that an act does not necessarily provide social security just by calling it a Social Security Act. This is what the bulk of the people in the United States do not understand. They think that a man who does not believe in the Act does not believe in security itself—that he is a sort of an economic atheist, living for the day and the devil take the morrow. Or else they think he is a Fascist.

And so there is little informed public opinion in the United States today, pointing out the evils which exist in the Social Security Act. Such criticism as has taken place has been political criticism, attempts to discredit the Administration by charging bad faith in the accounting of the "Old-Age Benefit Reserve Fund." Ill-advised criticism—because the Government's scheme may be unwise but it is not dishonest. In fact it is something like the lamented Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the Prohibition Law, which you will re-



MORE VIGOR NEEDED

member was described as "an expert, noble in purpose." Noble in purpose but weak in practice, was the Volstead Act, and so, I submit, is the Social Security Act.

The Faults Are These

WHY? I have written a lot of words in the foregoing, expressing displeasure with the Act; it is time I got down to cases.

Well, baldly, the faults in the Act are these:

(1) It calls for taxes to be collected which are inequitable and which are heavier than industry can afford to pay. The inequity lies in the fact that some people contribute (to the Old-Age Fund) and others don't, and the effect of the heavy taxes on industry was one of the causes of the slump of 1937-8, and is now one of the influences retarding recovery.

(2) It provides for the old-age of everybody in the industries covered. The President of the United States Steel Corporation, if he pays in long enough, will draw \$85 a month from the government at age 65, which \$85 will have been paid for, partly by him and partly for him (by the company). As these taxes must, in one form or another, be "passed on," we arrive at the conclusion that the people will

be helping to provide him with an old-age pension. In other words, the Act provides for the President of the United States Steel Corporation, just as it provides for his workmen, on the assumption that he would otherwise become a public charge.

(3) At present only approximately half the people in the country are covered by the Act, but as the effect of all taxes on industry must be reflected in the price level, all the people must suffer for the benefit of half the people.

(4) The Old-Age Fund, which, on the basis of the scale of taxation now laid down, is estimated will reach a total of \$47,000,000,000 before output starts to exceed income, must either be left in cash (bank balances to the credit of the government) or invested in government securities. Actually, the Act requires this fund to be invested in government securities and (this is the point that the critics have so far concentrated on) the government therefore takes the tax collections and spends them. Theoretically, the government could move its existing debt into the coffers of the Old-Age Fund, but in practice it is not doing that. The government debt is increasing by billions every year—billions which, in part, are coming

(Continued on Page 9)

Hoarding Has Place in Savings Plan

BY W. A. MCKAGUE

HOW TO PRESERVE AND ACCUMULATE WEALTH. ARTICLE 3.

Is hoarding an extinct folly? Not when we remember that some of the Russians escaped from the revolution with nothing but their jewels, and when we see today some people storing gold abroad or accumulating platinum and other valuables at home.

Hoarding is in fact the oldest and the simplest form of saving and through its very regard for intrinsic values it may survive when scraps of paper are forgotten. The author does not advocate a return to such a primitive economy, nor does he accord it even high importance in a savings program, but he does claim that in a time of unsettlement it has its uses.

There are many physical and economic factors which restrict the scope for hoarding. These are reviewed in this the third of a series of articles.

MANY of the animals, as well as man, carry the instinct for self-preservation to the point of storing surpluses of food and other necessities. However much we have centred our savings on the production of capital goods, turning in our personal affairs from the accumulation of physical things to investments in documents which give us rights to property and income, we have not entirely abandoned hoarding. An appreciation of the productive power of talents when in use rather than when buried in the ground has led us to deprecate the practice. Yet the merits of investment survive only so long as it enjoys the protection of the state.

The investor today is not quite excommunicated, but he is only too well aware of the atmosphere of hostility in which he lives. That justifies his latent interest in the most primitive of safeguards. Hoarding is the kind of port to which we may run should the storms turn into a hurricane. And from the barometer readings we should at least know the bearings of such a haven.

Of course hoarding lends itself to only limited and perhaps occasional use. If everyone rushed to convert from securities to physical things, there would be a complete collapse in the financial world. We might have in its place, however, such a demand for useful commodities as would effect the business recovery that we all desire. But the proportion of people who will resort to hoarding at a given time is likely to be few. That in itself makes hoarding feasible for them, and not necessarily disastrous to finance as a whole.

Hoarding provides the utmost in preservation of value, assuming that it is useful commodities, rather than paper money, that is stored. But

against the risk of theft or loss, which can never be entirely eliminated, there is no compensating gain in the form of income, though there may be profit through a rise in market value.

Scope is Restricted

THE scope for hoarding is restricted in the first instance by the fewness of commodities suitable for hoarding, and in the second instance by the rareness of the occasions on which it may appear advisable to resort to it.

Only those commodities which are immune to physical decay are suitable for hoarding. That rules out most of the animal and vegetable products. There are others, such as lumber, sugar, grain, wool and cotton, which can be kept for a considerable time, but a certain amount of care is needed to preserve their condition, and that is a drawback. Even iron and steel sustain a slight loss from rust. This factor tends to restrict the list to the metals, including gold, silver, platinum, copper, nickel, tin, lead, and zinc, and to gems.

A second consideration is bulk. The very thought of hoarding seems to imply a need for secrecy. Doubtless this is because the circumstances which induce hoarding are in themselves inimical to the possession of wealth.

When conditions are bad enough to cause hoarding, then they are also bad enough to invoke seizure of, or tax levies on, any accumulation that may be too evident. A dealer or a manufacturer might succeed in carrying an abnormal stock of a raw material where an outsider would only invite attention by a sudden venture into such a role.

It is true that concentration of value into small bulk increases the risk of theft or other loss, but so long as there is reasonable freedom of action, and certainly so long as reliable depositories are available, the average person will prefer assuming this risk to exposing himself to attention and possible ridicule by the flaunting of his wealth and apparent miserliness before the public eye. This consideration reduces the desirable list to those things which are of unusually high value in relation to their bulk.

For the commodity to have intrinsic value is not sufficient. The value must be readily realizable, and that demands a wide market. Thus gems which in ordinary circumstances command a good price may, in a time of stress, be heavily discounted because they are luxuries and nothing more. Further, outside of those in the trade, the spread between the price which you have to pay and the price which you can realize tends to be rather wide.

That spread becomes serious as you go down the scale of values towards those articles of jewellery in which the settings and other workmanship, rather than the precious stones, account for the purchase price. Gems are worthy of consideration only if you know them, or if you have reliable advice, and further if you are sure that you will not need to realize upon them in a time of depression.

We Turn to Gold

WHAT commodities are left for the would-be hoarder? The chosen ones, for ages past, have been gold and silver. The very qualities of durability, divisibility, concentrated value and wide demand, which won them supremacy as money, made them also the most suitable for hoarding, either in the form of coined money, or in bulk, or in articles of ornament or use. The heavy gold and silver plate of the middle ages originated not so much for use or show, as for preservation of value.

While gold remains the monetary standard of nearly all countries of the world, the United States has made its hoarding illegal, and Canada has put obstacles in the way. There are still several countries in which gold may be accumulated in financial depositories or in other quarters, by anyone, but this remote control will scarcely be popular with Americans or Canadians, having regard for the hazards of war in Europe and in the Orient, and for the political complexities of the nations of Central and South America.

Anyone who would accumulate gold today, even with these risks, is further faced with the fact that \$35 per ounce is now the price for what

(Continued on Page 9)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Forget About Europe

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THE managing director of a great Canadian manufacturing concern told me last week that he had never attended so gloomy a directors' meeting as he had that morning. The company has plenty of business in sight, he said, but the placing of actual orders has been held up because of fear of the possible upsetting effects of a European eruption. As a result, so little business is going through its plants currently that the company could advantageously lay off large numbers of its workers. Obviously, if it does so, general business will suffer, not only the workers directly concerned.

There is ground for believing that we are paying far too much attention to the unpleasant possibilities in Europe—that the outlook for business on this continent is really the reverse of bearish. First, if a new major war should actually develop between the totalitarian states and the democracies, the result—after no doubt a month or two of business and stock market confusion—would certainly be a strong expansion of business both in this country and the United States. The North American continent would be called upon to supply war materials of every description. But the probabilities are against war.

Britain and France are much better prepared for war than they were a year ago or even six months ago, while the position of Germany and Italy has deteriorated. The latter lack essential reserves of materials, they have almost no gold, their peoples do not want war. Italy would not fight without Germany's aid. Germany is not likely to enter upon a self-destructive war for unwanted colonies, when her real wants are the cereals, oil and minerals of south-eastern Europe, which she could probably take without having to fight Britain and France.

Watch Mr. Roosevelt
THE prospect is, then, that the "have-not" nations, Germany and Italy, will continue to seek to strengthen their economic position as much as they can without actually involving themselves in war with the great democracies. The threat of war being a weapon in their hands, they will continue to use it. But probably business men in the democracies

can safely stop regarding it as a factor of outstanding importance. Much more important, in attempting to appraise the future, are the domestic influences on business.

The chief of these is the fact that Roosevelt's greatest political need now is business recovery. If the Democratic Party is to win in November of next year, a reasonable measure of prosperity must first be restored to the United States. At least, business must be heading strongly upward and appear likely to continue in that direction.

Therefore, social reform is no longer the primary aim of U.S. administration policy. The New Deal hasn't been a success; the whole country knows it, and the fact cannot possibly be overcome in time to improve election prospects. So New Dealing is "out," at least temporarily. A full dinner pail through business recovery is to be the Roosevelt aim from now until election.

Only Recovery Matters

ROOSEVELT will do all he can to restore business confidence and promote private investment, and he will attempt to force business into greater activity by government spending and government-aids-to-business programs. Where the spending lands the country, in respect of public debt and taxation, will not be the prime consideration; it's the immediate effects that will count. Anyway, the people don't worry about rising public debt when times are good.

Besides this important change of governmental attitude toward business, there is an even more significant change in the public's attitude toward it. Over the past year or so a swing to the right has been evident, I think, in public opinion on economic questions. Despite Townsendism, the trend seems to be away from economic experimentalism. The profit motive has become more respectable. And it seems to be a world-wide trend—that is, in the democracies.

Granting the reality of an enormous accumulated need for goods and services of all kinds, particularly capital goods; the availability of abundant capital and credit, and the as-yet-unexploited advances of science of the past decade, and we seem to have the makings of a strong forward move by business. It may be that all we have to do is shut our eyes on Europe.



The Market Gambler

BY M. ARGIN


THROUGH February, and up to the moment these notes were set down on paper, the New York Stock Market has dribbled along on low volume and on only one day did trading reach as much as one million shares. Stock prices have remained practically stationary and for three weeks the Dow-Jones Industrial Averages have been tracing out one of those significant and unusual formations technically known as a "line." Mr. Robert Rhea, well known and competent student of the Dow Theory, who has devoted much thought and study to all phases of the market's ups and downs, has said—amongst other things about "lines," and this seems to be the most pertinent for this period—"It has been noticed that the tendency of 'lines' is to broaden (that is prices may vary perhaps 5% from day to day) near peaks of bull market as does the volume of trading. On the other hand, 'lines' forming near the bottom, or in the very dull periods, are correspondingly narrow." The italics are mine.

I am very watchful and wary when a "line" is forming. It indicates either accumulation or distribution. If both Industrial and Rail averages simultaneously break through on the

top side, we shall see higher prices, but if they simultaneously decline on the bottom side of the line, then look for lower prices. Mr. Rhea has even gone so far as to characterize this as a market signal.

If the market turns down, I may want to dump my stocks and wait for a better buying spot. In the meantime, here is my list, with column No. 1 giving the average purchase prices, and column No. 2 the most recent sale prices:

	No. 1.	No. 2.
American Car & Foundry	\$30.50	\$28.50
Baldwin Locomotive	15.12	14.12
Celanese Corp.	21.38	20.75
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	34.43	33.75
Pullman Corp.	36.25	34.37
Republic Steel Co.	21.87	21.50
Safeway Stores	31.88	39.00
Sperry Co.	45.17	47.87
United Air Lines	11.50	12.12
Southern Railroad	20.32	19.00
TOTAL	\$268.42	
Previous Sales Loss	8.13	
Total	\$276.55	\$270.98



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BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

ABITIBI

Editor, Gold & Dross:

My inquiry is directed toward Abitibi bonds. I would appreciate your opinion as to the advisability of holding Abitibi bonds for a rise over a period of four or five months.

—L. T. T., Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Personally, I think you would be well advised to hold Abitibi bonds for I think they have attractive appreciation possibilities. Whether they will show a price rise in 4 or 5 months, I cannot say, nor can anyone else, definitely.

Publication of Abitibi's December earnings-production report makes it apparent that in 1938 its earnings, available for bond interest and depreciation, were nearly \$3,000,000, as compared with \$4,838,965 in 1937. However, the 1939 outlook is brightened in that publishers' newspaper stocks—as reported by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which represents 80 per cent of the publishers—are down to 620,548 tons, as compared with 665,125 tons in November. These are the lowest inventory figures since February, 1937, when the total was reported at 619,814 tons. Publishers' supplies at 393,784 tons are 372,974 tons less than at the end of 1937 and represent, I understand, about 41 days of normal supply. I would judge that 1939 results will be somewhere between the \$4,838,965 shown in 1937 and the prospective \$3,000,000 in 1938. Consequently, I think that, with the improving outlook in the current year, and with efforts being made to lift the company out of receivership, the bonds will take on an added interest which should, of course be reflected in the price.

JUNIOR GOLDS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold shares of Central Pat, Montana, Sladen Malartic, Madsen and New Golden Rose. I would like you to name two or three of what you consider the best of the juniors, that are either paying dividends or which should pay in a year or two.

—C. W., Mitchell, Ont.

Among the younger dividend paying gold mines, Pamour, Macassa, Pickle Crow and Beattie, in my opinion, all offer speculative attraction. In the mines now in production, but not having yet reached the dividend stage, East Malartic, MacLeod-Cockshutt, Kerr Addison and Powell Rouyn, appear promising. Your present holdings should all show appreciation once the hoped for upward movement in the market actually gets underway.

NAT. LIGHT & POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have had National Light & Power Company, Limited, 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, due November 1, 1949, recommended to me. I should be very glad of your advice on this security.

—N. N. B., Outremont, Que.

I would class National Light & Power Company, Limited, 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, selling currently at 96½—98½ as a business man's investment. In the year ended December 31, 1937, the company earned interest charges 1.27 times, against 1.24 times in the previous year. During the first 11 months of 1938, net income available for bond interest, after depreciation, was \$209,502—an increase of \$15,448 over the corresponding period in 1937. Interest requirements for the period amounted to \$113,497 and were earned, therefore, 1.8 times after depreciation. This compares with the ratio of 1.76 times for the same period in 1937. The company's financial position is satisfactory.

RAVEN RIVER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you be good enough to give me the latest information on Raven River Gold Mines? What is your opinion of its future?

—G. D., Toronto, Ont.

It is impossible to outline the future possibilities of Raven River Gold Mines, where production commenced in November, 1937, until more is known of the chances at depth. So far no substantial ore reserves have been proven. I understand that development of the 600 and 700-foot levels has shown conditions similar to those on the upper horizons.

The originally estimated ore reserves of 20,000 tons to the 500-foot level have been milled, and present reserves above the 600-foot level are estimated at about 25,000 tons, grading 37. Gross production in 1938 totaled \$197,190, a recovery of \$8.21 per ton. Recoveries so far have been erratic, dropping to \$6.38 in October and \$4.25 in December. Costs have been around \$6 per ton, but the mill, handling close to 90 tons daily, is to be raised to 125 tons which should result in an improvement in costs.

McCORMICK'S

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am anxious to know whether the bonds of McCormick's, Ltd., which are guaranteed by George Weston's Limited, rank as senior securities to the stock of George Weston's Limited. Also, whether they are readily marketable and whether they are considered reasonably sound for investment purposes. What are they quoted at? Have you any information as to George Weston's earnings for the year 1938?

—I. C. E., Port Arthur, Ont.

McCormick's Limited 4½ per cent bonds, due July 1, 1952, are quoted currently at 87½—88½. The 4 per cent bonds are quoted at par bid. These two issues comprise the only funded debt of George Weston Limited—which absorbed McCormick's in 1937—and their security is a mortgage on the properties formerly



A. B. GORDON of Toronto, who has been elected to the board of directors of Chartered Trust and Executor Company, is a director of several important industrial and mining companies.

owned by McCormick's Limited. They have, therefore, a prior claim on George Weston's earnings.

George Weston's operating income, before depreciation, in the year ended December 31, 1937, was \$958,567. Net income was \$500,742, as compared with \$500,247 in the previous year. The 1938 report is not yet available, but for the 9 months ended September 30, 1938, net income, before income taxes, was \$495,195, against \$415,404 in the same period in 1937.

BEATTIE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What would you estimate Beattie Gold Mines' net earnings per share will be for 1938? Have they found a richer body of ore below the present one or anywhere else on the property? What are the prospects for a mill increase? Thanks.

—B. W. R., Prince Rupert, B.C.

An operating profit of just over 16 cents shown by Beattie Gold Mines for the first nine months of 1938, with the third quarter indicating an annual basis of earnings, before

write-offs, of better than 23 cents a share, and between 17 and 18 cents, after all charges. Net earnings per share for last year, will, it is expected, run over 15 cents. The company has large ore reserves which were estimated at the beginning of 1938 at 4,547,120 tons, averaging just under \$5.

Some higher grade ore has been located in a narrow vein structure west of former workings at a depth of approximately 1,000 feet. While the tonnage involved is not large, when compared with the main ore masses, the grade of over \$10 will be of importance in maintaining mill-heads. The 600-800 mill unit which went into operation in 1933 has steadily been increased until it is now able to treat up to 1,750 tons daily and there has been no intimation of a possible increase. The daily average of the mill was 1,650 tons in the third quarter of 1938, and the roasting plant installed for treatment of flotation concentrates has a capacity considerably above that required to handle present output of the mill.

MASSEY-HARRIS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate it if you would give me some information. Are Massey-Harris first mortgage 4½ bonds a good safe paying investment? You have helped me so often in the past that I have come to depend on you in investment matters.

—N. D. Q., Squit St. Marie, Ont.

I think that Massey-Harris bonds should prove a satisfactory investment. As you probably know, the company called for payment on March 1, 1939, its entire issue of 5 per cent debentures, due October 15, 1937, at 101 plus interest and the premium on redemption, which would make the actual payment 104. In place of the 5 per cent debentures, 3½ per cent, 4 per cent, and 4½ per cent bonds were issued, the last-named being offered to the public at 98½. I understand that there are still some of the 4½ per cent bonds in the hands of the dealers, so that no true market price has been determined. However, as I have said, I think the bonds should prove a satisfactory investment. In the year ended November 30, 1938, interest charges were earned 2.43 times, against 2.67 times in 1937, and .90 times in 1936.

Canadian grain crops, particularly wheat, were sharply larger in 1938, and approximated normal. Although (Continued on Next Page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE MARKET'S PRIMARY OR LONG-TERM TREND, UNDER DOW'S THEORY, IS UPWARD. THE SECONDARY TREND WAS LAST SIGNALLED AS DOWNWARD BUT ATTEMPT AT REVERSAL TO AN UPWARD DIRECTION HAS BEEN UNDER WAY SINCE JANUARY 26.

MARKET PROBABILITIES. Having discounted, by its 14% decline from November 12 to January 26, substantial irregularity in general business over the first quarter of the current year, the stock market has subsequently been in position to look beyond the first quarter and to the year as a whole. As concerns this broader outlook, the influence of domestic developments on business appears decidedly bullish; that of foreign affairs, uncertain.

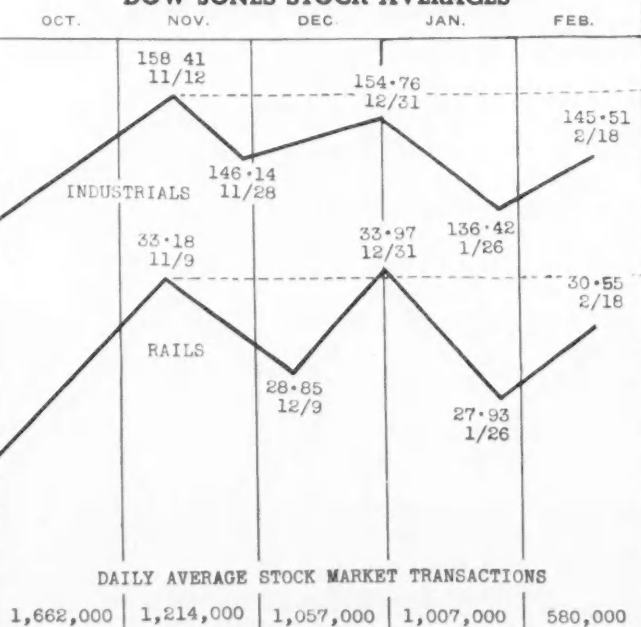
From the domestic standpoint are the prospects of a rising curve of production over the second, third, and fourth quarters of the year based upon increased governmental expenditures, a further lift in privately-financed building, and some expansion in durable goods purchases. From the foreign standpoint is the uncertainty as to what will follow the approaching end to the Spanish civil war as well as what new offenses will be undertaken by the Dictatorships against the Democracies with the spring melting of snows.

Except for the European outlook, therefore, the market would seem in excellent position to move vigorously forward at some point in the first quarter, and this underlying strength is further augmented by the growing evidences that the influence of the Roosevelt Administration, so far as concerns its power to further hamper and obstruct private initiative and enterprise, is on the wane. Thus it may be assumed that the ingredients of a substantial upward movement in the market are accumulating and that, with any clearing of the European news as must come soon, an upward push of vigorous dimensions will be witnessed.

In the interim, or while under the influence of both the favorable domestic and the unfavorable foreign factors, the market, since June 26, has been gradually feeling its way upward. This movement, which over the past two or three weeks, or since February 4, has developed into a line or sideways formation on the part of both averages, has still to be subjected to a selling test and thus has not yet demonstrated, from the Dow Theory approach, that the run-up is other than a rally (such as that which occurred from November 28 to January 4) that is to be followed by new lows.

A market setback, either from current levels or from such point as the current rally culminates, that fails to carry one or both averages decisively below their January 26 closes, if followed by a rally that carried the two averages above the rally peaks from which the decline started, would constitute the upward zig-zag formation in the minor movement that signalled a reversal in the secondary trend. In the absence of an early selling test, such as that discussed above, any rise carrying the rail average to or above 35.34 and the industrial average to or above 155.86, would likewise signal the main upward movement was being resumed.

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 45

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents (\$.25) per share, payable on all of the outstanding shares of the company on March 18, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 25, 1939.

G. G. KEW,

Assistant Secretary

Windsor, Ont.,
 February 14, 1939

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 76

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of One Dollar per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of March, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of March, 1939.

By order of the Board,
 KIRKLAND SECURITIES, LIMITED,
 Secretary,
 152 St. James St. West, Toronto,
 February 15th, 1939.

MCKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 9

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend amounting to three cents per share, on the first quarter of 1939 has been declared payable March 15th to shareholders of record at the close of business March 1st, 1939.

By order of the Board,
 H. M. ANDERSON,
 Secretary-Treasurer,
 February 9th, 1939.

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICES

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 40

TAKE NOTICE that the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.625 per share, on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months' period ended February 28th, 1939, has been declared as Dividend No. 40, payable March 15th, 1939, to Shareholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1939.

CLASS "A" COMMON SHARES DIVIDEND NO. 14
 ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a dividend of \$1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 14, payable March 15th, 1939, to Shareholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1939. Further dividends on the Class "A" Common Shares amounting to \$1.00 per share have been declared to be paid subsequently during 1939, details of which will be published in due course.

CLASS "B" COMMON SHARES DIVIDEND NO. 6
 ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an interim dividend of 25¢ per share, on the outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company, has been declared as Dividend No. 6, payable March 15th, 1939, to Shareholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1939. By order of the Board,
 W. H. MARSH,
 Secretary,
 Toronto, February 20th, 1939.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 8)

prices have been depressed by the increased supply, the Dominion government is guaranteeing 80 cents per bushel (No. 1 northern), which should prevent farm income from deteriorating below levels of recent years. Collections of receivables and sales of machinery and tools in Canada in 1938 were well ahead of 1937 totals and earnings from this market should increase. Profited arrears amounted to \$40 per share on November 1, 1938, and will probably require recapitalization for settlement, but this will not, of course, affect the bonds adversely.

CAPITAL ROUYN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have 1,000 shares of Capital Rouyn and my broker is trying to persuade me to purchase some more. I know it is only a prospect as yet, but are there any indications that it might prove to be a mine?

—C. S. J., Montreal, Que.

Exploration, so far, of Capital Rouyn Gold Mines' properties has not shown any outstanding results, but two of the groups hold locational interest. The company has 16 claims adjoining the Kerr-Addison mine in the Larder Lake area, and 13 claims adjoining Norbeau Mines in the Chibougamau district. Whether either of these properties will ever prove to be a mine is dependent on further work. Noranda Mines, which controls Norbeau Mines, plans further development work on that property, preparatory to production, as soon as the road is completed into the area.

Capital Rouyn with Hayes Cadillac Mine, jointly did some work on the Blair property in Tiblemont township, Quebec, last year but this has been stopped, apparently due to lack of funds. A shaft was sunk and a drive commenced on the first level at 100 feet to intersect a vein which was opened on surface, and gave an average assay of \$16 across 15 inches for a length of 255 feet. This vein on surface gave assays from under \$1 to \$115.

TECK-HUGHES, SISCOE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I should like to have your opinion on Teck-Hughes and Siscoe gold shares, as I was thinking of buying some.

—G. H. C., Buffalo, N.Y.

While earnings from the Kirkland Lake property of Teck-Hughes Gold



AUBREY DAVIS, president and managing director of the Davis Leather Company, Limited, Newmarket, Ont., who has joined the directorate of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

Mines are decreasing and were not sufficient for dividends in the year ended August 31, the outlook for a continuation of present disbursements for years to come appears excellent, through its control of Lamaque Gold Mines. Despite milling of 376,465 tons of ore in the fiscal year, ore reserves only declined 29,548 tons. Grade, however, was reduced from \$14.02 to \$12.09. The company recently has developed considerable new ore in branch veins south of the former main workings. Teck continues active in outside exploration.

With its future largely dependent on the opening up of five new levels to a depth of 2,500 feet, the next few months promise to be unusually

important for Siscoe Gold Mines, and the management expects if reasonable results are obtained that earnings could be restored to compare favorably with those of previous years. Production is running between \$170,000 and \$175,000 and will likely be stabilized around this level, with future changes dependent on development. Positive ore reserves are approximately 550,000 tons of a probable grade of around \$9, as against 526,448 tons of \$11.23 grade at the end of 1937, and this assures the continued operation of the mine as a profitable enterprise for some years to come. Siscoe has a strong financial position and it is not unlikely the company will give consideration to development of outside properties.

ORANGE CRUSH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am one of the old preferred stockholders of Orange Crush. Back in 1936 when the company was reorganized, I was given some new preferred stock and also some common. What I want to know is this—what do you think the chances are for there ever being any dividends paid on this common? I would like to get an expression of opinion from you.

—A. J. K., Toronto, Ont.

I would say that over the intermediate term there are prospects of a dividend being paid on Orange Crush common. At the recent annual meeting, President E. P. Taylor intimated that if the company's business continued to show improvement directors might give consideration to such a dividend. However, I think it is only a possibility at present.

In the 1936 reorganization you received 4 shares of new convertible preferred for each share of old preferred, plus 3 new common shares. The new preferred carries an annual cumulative dividend of 70 cents a share and this has been paid steadily, semi-annually. None of the foregoing is news to you, of course, but I thought that it might help to clarify the situation in your mind. A dividend on the common would certainly increase the return to the old shareholders—provided of course that the common stock had been held. Earnings for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1938 were equal to \$1.87 a share on the preferred and 77 cents per share on the common, compared with earnings of \$1.23 per preferred and 36 cents per common share in the 1937 fiscal year.

Social Security—Second Phase

(Continued from Page 7)

from the workers, (including the President of the United States Steel Corporation) in what they fondly regard as insurance premiums for an annuity at age 65.

(5) The whole scheme involves a degree of book-keeping, both by the government and by every employer who contributes to it, which staggers the imagination and yet which fails to provide the individual employee with any receipt for the payments made by, and for, him.

(6) When the taxes reach their maximum of 9%—by which time a man on \$2000 a year will be paying, directly, \$60 a year to the government for social security, entirely in addition to his ordinary income taxes, many such men will have to relinquish their private insurance policies—to the detriment, not only of their own real security, but also of the life insurance industry.

(7) The Act discounts not only private charity but filial piety. It presupposes that children will be either unwilling or unable to contribute to the support of their parents in their old-age. Already the "liberal interpretation" of one Western State has been that all its citizens, aged over 65, are entitled to relief as indigent unless they have actually an income in their own name. Their children might be rolling in luxury but this State could see no reason why such children should look after their parents.

The above are the weaknesses in the American social security scheme, as they appear to the observer who tries to look the facts in the face.

But what are the weaknesses in the scheme as they appear to the government?

Liberalization Ahead

THE Social Security Board—President Roosevelt concurring—holds that the chief disabilities are (1) that the benefits are not large enough and (2) that not enough wage-earners are covered by the old-age section of the Act. There is also a strong sentiment in favor of forgetting the increasing scale of taxation—leaving it somewhere around the present 5% instead of gradually raising it to 9%.

And so the universal tendency of social security legislation to get out of hand is again being evidenced, this time in the United States. Specifically, the Board (and the President) advocates that (a) the date for the commencement of payments under the old-age section be advanced from 1942 to 1940; (b) that more liberal payments be made "in the early years"; (c) that the old-age insurance feature be enlarged to take in about three million farm laborers, two million domestic workers, a million employees of non-profit organizations, and smaller numbers of seamen and bank employees—the latter are now exempted through a loose interpretation of the Federal Reserve Act, through which bank employees are grouped with governmental workers. And while this is being done, collections (taxes) are to be lowered.

The conclusion can hardly be escaped that social security in the United States is to be debauched. For

the reason that the people are getting increasingly accustomed to "hand-outs" and the government is apparently resigned to the road of least resistance. There is some ground for believing that, in abandoning the original set-up of taxes and benefits (and unquestionably the set-up is about to be abandoned) the government is having its hand forced. President Roosevelt intimated as much in his January address when he said: "I cannot too strongly urge the wisdom of building upon the principles contained in the present Social Security Act in affording greater protection to our people, rather than turning to untried and demonstrably unsound panaceas."

Apparently he was referring to Townsendism and similar "hand-out" schemes. Apparently these influences are stronger in Congress than most people are aware of. And so—pathetic as is the notion that anything could be more "untried and demonstrably unsound" than the present Act—the government is prepared to abandon its thin pretence of an adherence to actuarial principles and go along—part of the way—with the mob.

The conservative can only stand and gasp. With the fullest measure of sympathy for the unfortunate who have an immediate financial worry superimposed on the universal worry which afflicts us all—the worry about the future of Democracy and of our money economy—the conservative can see no solution to our problems in the mere granting of relief without any regard for fiscal sanity. He can see no security for the individual in a policy which threatens chaos and bankruptcy for the state.

Hoarding Has Place in Savings

(Continued from Page 7)

was expropriated by our governments just a few years ago at \$20.67 per ounce, and he will be only too conscious of this price level when he converts his own money into foreign exchange, of Holland for instance, for the purpose of purchasing gold there.

And for those who think vaguely of carrying a fortune in gold in their pocket, it is well to figure that every \$500 worth (which weighs nearly a pound avoirdupois) at the former price it weighed about one and one-half pounds; and that a really worth-while stake of \$50,000 would be a sizable block of close to one hundred pounds.

Truly the restrictions on the gold hoarder are great, and he further has some right to take thought of the possibility of gold being devalued, or of some development whereby it might be difficult to realize upon it. In these days of monetary theory and of actual monetary manipulation, with the examples of Germany and Italy managing foreign trade without the aid of gold for settlement, we have to admit a chance of gold being relegated to the background and possibly to ultimate oblivion.

It is popular use which in the last analysis invests a thing with value. The virtual corner on gold, by the governments of the United States, Great Britain, and two or three other nations, and its withdrawal from circulation, may teach the people how to get along without it, and conceivably leave the vaults of Kentucky, and the Threadneedle Street, and the Bank of France, full of gold but empty of real value.

Silver and Platinum

SILVER is the second precious metal of honorable history, but its demotion in most countries has reduced it to the status of an ordinary commodity which has not yet found its true level of value. A purchase plan operated by the United States in recent years has maintained an artificial market. The intricacies cannot be described here, but it is admitted that abandonment of this policy would seriously react on the price of silver, which recently has been about 40 cents per ounce in Canada.

That condemns silver as a hoarding medium at the moment, though not necessarily for all time. The price decline which has occurred to date increases the bulk that would have to be stored. At 40 cents per ounce it takes 100 lbs. to make \$640, and a ton to make \$12,800.

Platinum is a third precious metal which has come to some attention for hoarding purposes. It is used in the jewellery, chemical, dental and electrical industries, which means a wide demand, and at the same time it has never been influenced by the exceptional, and in a commodity sense artificial, use which arises from monetization. The price in recent years has been around \$40 per ounce, or well above the new price of gold. Platinum, as well as silver, is available to anyone who has the money to buy it, and in a small way there has been some hoarding.

There are other metals of the platinum group, including palladium,

rhodium, and iridium, which have high value in relation to bulk, though being in narrower demand there might be more question about stability of price than there is with platinum, which in turn does not enjoy such extensive markets as are open to gold and silver. The fact that Canada is now the world's largest producer of the platinum group of metals is a point of interest to Canadians.

Other Commodities

TURNING from the precious metals the prospective hoarder could avail himself of other commodities subject to definite objections of one kind or another. If he can reconcile himself to bulk, and accommodate it safely, he can store one of the base metals with assurance that he has something which is in wide demand and which is marketable at almost any time. In grains and textiles he will meet a problem of conditioning, as well as that of bulk, which will practically compel him to adopt the role of a merchant, in which capacity he can, if he chooses, buy new lots as he sells old ones, and maintain a large stock. In gems, or works of art, or other specialties, he must accept the risks of uncertain markets, and meet the problem of valuation.

But for hoarding in the strict sense of the term, the needs are fortunately as rare as the opportunities. It may be described as the last resort in the time of greatest emergency. Some reference to possible occasions for hoarding will be made in the concluding article of this series, when

Massey-Harris Company, Limited

First (Closed) Mortgage
 Fifteen-Year 4 1/4% Bonds

Due March 1st, 1954

Denominations: \$1,000 and \$500.

Price: 98.50 and interest,
 yielding over 4 1/4%

Orders may be telephoned or telegraphed at our expense, and mail enquiries will receive prompt attention.

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HAMILTON
 Spectator Building

Correspondents in New York and London, England.

The Victoria Trust and Savings Company

LINDSAY, ONTARIO

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, DEC. 31ST, 1938

Balance brought forward from 1937	\$ 17,264.48
Net earnings for the year after deducting cost of Management and other expenses	50,627.71
	\$ 67,892.19
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Quarterly Dividends 143-144-145-146	48,600.00
Reserve for Federal Taxes payable 1939	400,000.00
Balance carried forward	19,292.19
	\$ 72,892.19
RESERVE FUND	\$ 400,000.00
Balance at credit December 31st, 1938	\$ 400,000.00
INVESTMENT RESERVE	\$ 385,000.00
Balance at credit December 31st, 1938	\$ 385,000.00

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1938

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
Office Premises and Land, Lindsay	Capital Stock Subscribed and Fully Paid
and Cannington	\$ 810,000.00
Other Real Estate—	Reserve Fund
Farm Properties	Investment Reserve
City Properties	Reserve for Federal Income Taxes
Advances to Estates and Agencies	Payable 1939
Under Administration	Dividend Declared and Payable
Supplies	January 3rd, 1939
Mortgages and Agreements For Sale—	Balance at Credit of Profit and
Principal	Loss Account
Interest Due and	
Accrued	
	\$ 810,000.00
Bonds and Debentures—	GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT
Ontario Municipal	Guaranteed Investment Receipts
School District and	Trust Deposits
Rural Telephone	
Foreign Government and	
Other Bonds	
	\$ 1,254,488.78
Stocks	
Loans on Other Securities	
Loans on Other Securities	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	
	\$ 1,623,896.89
Total Capital Assets	Total Capital Liabilities
	\$ 1,623,896.89
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT	
Mortgages—	
Principal	
Interest Due and	
Accrued	
	\$ 5,475,449.91
Bonds and Debentures—	
Government and Gov-	
ernment Guaranteed	
Bonds	
Canadian Municipal	
Rural Telephone and	
School District Bonds	
Canadian Corporation	
Bonds	
Foreign Corporation	
Bonds	
Foreign Government	
Bonds	
	\$ 57,105.46
Stocks	
Loans on Other Securities	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	
	\$ 77,480.24
Total Guaranteed Trust Assets	Total Guaranteed Trust Liabilities
	\$ 7,004,632.64
ESTATES DEPARTMENT	
Investments, etc., held in Trust	
for Estates and Agencies	
	\$ 1,423,418.70
	\$ 10,061,968.23

W. FLAVELLE, President.

C. E. WEEKS, Managing Director.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE
 We have audited the Books and Accounts of The Victoria Trust and Savings Company for the year ended December 31st, 1938, certified the Investment Securities, Cash on Hand, and the Balances in Banks. We have after due consideration formed an independent opinion of the Company as at December 31st, 1938 and we certify that in our opinion so formed, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, the accompanying Balance Sheet with the related Profit and Loss Account sets forth fairly and truly the position of the Company on that date. We certify that all transactions of the Company that have come within our notice have been within the powers of the Company.

LINDSAY, Ontario, January 14th, 1939.

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON (F.C.A.)
 HAROLD A. SHIACH (F.C.A.)
 Auditors.

DIRECTORS

W. FLAVELLE, President
 H. J. LYTLE, Esq., T. H. STINSON, K.C., Vice-Presidents
 J. B. BEGG, Esq., WESLEY WALDEN, Esq., C. E. WEEKS, Esq.
 W. E. REESOR, Esq., H. J. McLAUGHLIN, K.C.
 Manager—C. E. WEEKS Assistant Manager—NEWTON SMALE
 G. A. WEEKS, Estates Manager G. H. SHIPMAN, Manager, Cannington

we summarize the means available for the preservation and accumulation of wealth.

Besides the interest-bearing investment field, there is available excellent machinery for trading in commodity futures contracts which enables one to take a position in commodities

without the necessity of taking actual delivery of them. This machinery and its possibilities provides one of the most important channels for the use of money, and incidentally one which is little appreciated by the average Canadian investor or speculator. It will be dealt with in the next article.

FIRST POLICY ISSUED 1871

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ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

SIXTY EIGHT YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

The Yellow Light

The warning Yellow Light signalling the Red stop to follow, is a boon to drivers and pedestrians. And yet, accidents happen and usually without any warning.

Be prepared for sickness as well as accidents, which incur a financial outlay. To be prepared is to be protected.

Ask about our Lifetime Disability Policies

\$70 MILLIONS
ALREADY
PAID OUT
IN
BENEFITS

MUTUAL BENEFIT
HEALTH AND ACCIDENT
ASSOCIATION

BENEFITS
FOR
DISABILITY
OF
ONE DAY TO
A LIFETIME

Head Office for Canada, 34 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

*Like stepping into
an Estate...*

Every Northwestern Mutual fire insurance policyholder today inherits, in his own right, the benefits of this Company's 38 years of sound, consistent growth—a guarantee of protection as absolute and complete as that enjoyed by any of our oldest policyholders.

Secure to yourself the advantages of a Northwestern Mutual policy today... there is no better protection.

DIVIDEND-PAYING POLICIES. The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association is operated purely for the benefit of its policyholders. All policies pay dividends from the earnings of the Company.

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FIRE ASSOCIATION**
Assets \$8,501,320

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LUMBERMENS MUTUAL
VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent
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TORONTO

Message to a man
who is *Not* afraid
of living



YOU can smile when people talk about the strain of modern life, because you are strong and competent and able to "take it." In many ways, too, life is easier for you than it was for your parents.

You don't have to wait for things as they did. Nowadays you and your family can enjoy luxuries you otherwise could not afford by paying for them month by month and year by year... out of income!

But this modern way of living has real dangers against which Life Insurance is the only safeguard. If, for instance, you should drop out of the picture, it would be your widow's future which is mortgaged. Again—if you do not make ample provision for later years, you yourself may become dependent on others.

Life Insurance solves these problems. Wisely planned, it will provide a regular income for your dependents if you die—for your own retirement if you live. A planned programme of Life Insurance enables you to do with safety many things that a more conservative generation would not have dared.

**THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE

ESTABLISHED 1887

TORONTO, CANADA

CONCERNING INSURANCE

Protection and Investment Angles

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Many people are wondering whether it is a good idea to buy term insurance for the protection of dependents, and invest the remaining surplus in stocks, bonds, investment trusts, etc.

Or whether it is a better idea to purchase the higher premium-forms of life insurance which automatically build up cash values which may be utilized later in life to provide a retirement income.

LIFE insurance is designed to afford protection against the two fundamental weaknesses of man, one of which is his inability to live as long as he would like to live, and the other is his inability to hang on to his material possessions permanently. Life insurance, in fact, is the best plan so far devised as a hedge against these two weaknesses.

There are many terms often used in the sale of life insurance which make it something of a mystery to the ordinary layman. But stripped of all this complicated terminology, life insurance is a simple plan whereby an individual contracts with an insurance institution to have money delivered, usually at a time when money is most needed, that is, when death or old age stops or impairs earning power.

There has been some criticism of life insurance recently because in many of its forms it combines protection with savings or investment. It is claimed that the legitimate function of life insurance is solely as an agency of protection for dependents, and that the element of savings or investment should have no place in a life insurance policy.

It is true that protection for dependents has been and always will be the primary function of life insurance. In no other way can a man create an estate for this purpose before it has been accumulated. In no other way can one discount his future earning power for the benefit of his dependents. The growth of life insurance in the past and its future growth are inseparably linked with this primary function, and no argument that ingenuity can fashion for its acceptance will ever surpass the urge that arises from a desire to protect dependents.

Old Age Protection

BUT while protection for dependents should come first, there is another individual who needs protection against old age dependency, and that is the insured himself. Experience has shown clearly enough that he is capable of making but little dependable provision otherwise for his sunset years. He requires the two-fold protection afforded by policies combining protection with savings or investment. Life insurance is about the only absolutely safe means open to the average man by which he can make provision for his old age. Many who have tried investment schemes of one kind and another have learned that as financial wizards they are much better lawyers, doctors, dentists, teachers, accountants, or barbers. There is the possibility that a man may outlive his dependents. A man at thirty-five has two chances of his living to one of his dying before he reaches age sixty-five. The chances of his reaching age sixty-five with a sufficient capital to enjoy his declining years are at least four to one against him.

A young man, aged 35, earning \$4,000 a year, was solicited for life insurance some time ago by a friend in the business. Asked if he carried any life insurance, he replied: "Why I bought \$12,000 before I was married. I still carry it, because I believe in it. My father died when I was twelve years old, leaving my mother, my sister and me to get along as best we could with a very small estate. I don't want my wife and youngster to have to struggle as we did. Considering my income, I think I carry a large amount of life insurance."

Investment Medium

AT THE time the interview took place, this young man was putting \$40 a month into a real estate proposition, just twice the amount he was putting into life insurance. This was his idea of building an estate. He believed in life insurance as protection against death only, and thought \$12,000 was a large amount to carry. Later, he was shown the income-producing possibilities of his life insurance and of the estate he already had. He thereupon abandoned his uncertain real estate plan, and now owns more than \$40,000 of life insurance, a substantial portion of which is on the long term endowment plan. Life insurance is now his sole investment medium.

This case indicates an increasing recognition of the fact that life insurance contains a scientifically accumulating savings or investment feature as well as a protection feature. A life insurance policy, except a purely term contract, judiciously combines saving on a convenient installment plan with protection of the life value of the policyholder.

Thus, assume that a person thirty years old proposes to accumulate \$15,000 during the next thirty-five years, or by the time the retirement age of 65 is reached. Accomplishment of this object might be attempted, although with considerable difficulty for the average person, by saving a certain amount periodically for investment in business or securities, and by protecting his dependents through the saving period by the purchase of term insurance.

But it is clear that the result can be achieved definitely and more conveniently through the purchase of a \$15,000 35-year endowment policy. This contract, just like any other endowment policy, is simply a combination of two things: (1) an increasing savings fund throughout the policy

period, and (2) a correspondingly decreasing term insurance.

People are being advised to buy term insurance only, and to invest the difference between the term premium and the ordinary life premium in general securities. In other words, they are being told that they will come out ahead if they keep their savings and investments separate and apart from their insurance. But they are not told, as a rule, that the man who buys term insurance for his death protection and invests in general securities for his emergency and retirement fund accumulations must get a return of at least 4.31 per cent. compound interest on such accumulations if he is to do as well with his money as by buying ordinary life insurance.

Where can anybody get better than 4 per cent. compound interest on a safe investment? As a matter of fact, there is no financial institution which will take \$100 or \$200 a year and agree to accumulate it at 4 per cent. compound interest over a period of twenty, thirty or forty years.

How is a return of 4 or 4.31 per cent. made possible under an ordinary life policy? The companies can furnish the protection element at less cost if it is combined with a savings or investment element that carries its own share of the load, while renewable short term insurance cannot be issued safely at a low premium, because of the adverse selection against the company, and because the term policy with its relatively small premium must alone bear its share of the company's overhead.

Economical Mutual In Strong Position

ESTABLISHED in 1871, the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company has long occupied a prominent position among the leading insurance institutions doing business in this country.

Its sixty-seventh annual financial statement, covering the operations for the year ended December 31, 1938, shows a very sound business and financial position. Assets at the end of the year totaled \$2,766,409, of which 40.8 per cent was invested in Dominion, provincial and municipal bonds; 11.3 per cent in corporation and trust company investments; 2.7 per cent in preferred and common stocks; 35.2 per cent in mortgages and agreements for sale; 2.0 per cent in real estate; 3.4 per cent consisted of agents' balances; 3.7 per cent consisted of cash on hand and in banks, and 9 per cent of other assets.

Total liabilities amounted to \$602,243. Thus there was a surplus over all liabilities of \$2,164,165. Comparing this amount with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, \$366,086, it will be seen that the company occupies a very strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. Policyholders of this company are thus exceptionally well protected.

Premiums written during the past year were: fire department, \$479,176; automobile department, \$231,500; accident and sickness department, \$131,516; other lines, \$4,903. Total premiums written amounted to \$847,097, of which \$92,208 was reinsured. The net premiums earned in all departments were \$712,678, representing an increase for the year of \$82,853.

Net losses incurred in 1938 amounted to \$321,547. The ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums earned was 45.3 per cent in the fire department; 49.7 per cent in the automobile department; 49.6 per cent in the accident and sickness department; and 25.7 per cent in the other lines.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
RE: LLOYD'S

As a subscriber to your paper, we are interested in having answers to the five questions noted in the attached Memorandum:

(1) Is there a Lloyd's official in this country authorized to accept service? (2) If the answer to (1), above, is in the affirmative does such official have authority to defend on behalf of Lloyd's, in this country, any suits entered against them?

(3) Can you foresee any eventualities under which an insured corporation might be required to take legal action in the Old Country against Lloyd's because of inability to secure satisfactory settlement of a claim in Canada?

(4) In taking any action in respect of a claim under a Lloyd's policy would the assured be required to take action against each individual underwriter whose name appears on his (the assured's) policy, or in any one individual able to defend on behalf of all such underwriters?

(5) What is the situation with respect to the placing by Lloyd's of a security deposit with the Superintendents of Insurance of the Federal and Provincial Governments as a guarantee of the performance by Lloyd's of its obligations to its policyholders?

S. D. W., London, Ont.

Answering your inquiries re Lloyd's in order:

(1) One of the conditions under which a license was granted to Lloyd's non-marine underwriters in



F. W. SNYDER, managing director of the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Kitchener, whose annual report for 1938 shows continued progress.

Ontario was that they should file with the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance a Power-of-Attorney appointing a Chief Agent or Attorney in Canada expressly authorizing such Attorney to receive from the Minister and the Superintendent all lawful notices and all writs, processes and notices in suits and actions in respect of insurances in Ontario. R. C. Stevenson, 437 St. James St., Montreal, was appointed Chief Agent and Attorney in Canada, to whom notice of process was to be forwarded by the Superintendent.

(2) Another condition was that they should file with the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance a Certificate of the Chairman of Lloyd's that the non-marine underwriters would at all times accept service of all lawful notices and all writs and processes and would at all times submit to and be bound by all Canadian laws and by the jurisdiction of Canadian courts in respect of all matters arising out of the transaction of insurance business by them or on their behalf in Canada.

(3) There is no doubt that Lloyd's non-marine underwriters can be sued and judgment obtained against them in Canada in the same way as other licensed insurers can be sued and judgment obtained against them in this country. Whether every judgment obtained against Lloyd's non-marine underwriters in Canada could be collected in Canada, or whether in some cases the judgment would have to be collected in London, I am not in a position to say. So far, I have not heard of any case in which it has been necessary to do so.

(4) Usually an arrangement is made between the lawyer acting for the claimant and the lawyer or lawyers acting for the underwriters that the other underwriters will be bound by the result of the action brought against the first underwriter on the policy. That is the procedure followed in England.

(5) There is no provision in the Dominion insurance law for the registration or licensing of Lloyd's non-marine underwriters, and accordingly they do not come under the deposit and solvency requirements of the Dominion law. There is a provision in the Provincial laws for the licensing of such insurers, but under the Provincial law they are not required to maintain a Government deposit for the protection of Canadian policyholders. However, Lloyd's non-marine underwriters have made a voluntary deposit of \$50,000 with the Ontario Government, and a voluntary deposit of \$50,000 with the Quebec Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders. While the amount of their deposits is small in comparison with what they would be required to maintain if they were operating under Dominion registry, as in that event they would be required to maintain a deposit at least equal to the unearned premium reserve on their Canadian business, holders of Lloyd's non-marine policies in Canada enjoy the protection of a Government deposit to the extent noted above.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am writing for information concerning the North West Mutual Fire Association, with head office for Alberta in Calgary, Alta.

I understand this is a non-board company, and pays a refund or dividend to its policy holders, making the insurance quite cheap.

Is the company safe to insure in? And does it pay dividends to policyholders who are liable for losses incurred by the company?

Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.

—H. S. R., Jasper, Alta.

Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, with head office at Seattle, Wash., and Canadian head office at Vancouver, was incorporated in 1901, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1918. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$566,606 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It maintains assets in Canada in excess of its Canadian liabilities, and all claims are readily collectable. It is safe to do business with.

At the end of 1937 its total assets were \$7,683,068, while its total liabilities amounted to \$5,335,871, showing a surplus of \$2,347,196 over unearned premium reserves and all liabilities. Its total income in 1937 was \$6,896,724, and its total disbursements were \$5,877,018, of which \$1,914,783 was paid in losses and \$1,291,497 was paid in dividends to policyholders.

It writes business at standard rates, and returns at the end of the year by way of dividends what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. So far these dividends have been substantial and have materially reduced the cost of insurance to policyholders.

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One of the World's Great
Life Insurance Institutions.
Renowned for Strength,
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Since 1871.

Let PILOT Steer You
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EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN



ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

**THE
WAWANESA
Mutual Insurance Co.**

— ORGANIZED IN 1896 —

Assets Exceed \$2,000,000.00

Surplus 826,883.38

Dom. Govt. Deposit 638,720.00

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Then place your insurance on
the basis of Broad Coverage
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FIRE — ESTABLISHED 1840 — AUTOMOBILE

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ONE OF THE OLDEST CANADIAN COMPANIES

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM
President

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Managing Director

EVERYTHING BUT LIFE INSURANCE

OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

THIS is written in Winnipeg enroute to Calgary. Consequently there is not much news about Turner Valley operations.

There is a great deal of interest in Western oils in Winnipeg where the head office of The Calgary & Edmonton Corp. is located.

This company, as compared with other oil companies, is by far the largest holder of potential oil acreage in Alberta. Its policy up until about a year ago was to allow others to drill on its acreage and to retain a royalty, which usually varied from 12 1/2 to 15 per cent of all oil produced from the wells. In the Royallite No. 37 well, which has just come into production, the Calgary & Edmonton Company has at least 33 1/3 per cent. interest and it may be as much as a 50 per cent. interest, as I am depending on my memory for these figures. According to Colonel L. D. M. Baxter, Managing Director of the Calgary & Edmonton Company, it is still too early to estimate the size of Royallite No. 37.

The head offices of two large brokerage firms, namely James Richardson & Sons and Jackson Bros., are located in Winnipeg. Both of these companies have private wire systems from Montreal to Vancouver, and both are members of The Calgary Stock Exchange and have branch offices in Calgary. Consequently, both firms are very much interested in, and

well informed on, Calgary oils. Oil royalties are dealt in quite extensively in Winnipeg. The Winnipeg Stock Exchange quotes prices on these various royalties, the price being based on a fraction of 1/10 of 1 per cent. of each royalty.

The various brokers in Winnipeg that I talked to were very pleased that The Anglo-Canadian Oil Co. was enlarging its refinery at Brandon to handle 2,500 bbls. of oil per day. This means an additional outlet of 1,750 bbls. per day for Turner Valley crude. The refined product will have to compete with gasoline made from Illinois crude, from which source the Imperial Oil will supply the Manitoba area shortly. This means that 2,850 bbls. per day of Turner Valley crude are being displaced by Illinois crude.

I also spent a few days in Ottawa, and looked up Dr. G. S. Hume and Dr. McKay, the country's greatest authorities on Turner Valley and other western oil structures. These men were both in charge of survey parties in Alberta last year. Dr. Hume and party having worked in the north end of Turner Valley and Dr. McKay on the Brageau structure. Maps of these areas are now in the drafting room and will be available to the public shortly. These maps, I am told, will show lots of faults, etc.

Dr. Hume's map on Turner Valley will define the north end of this field. Some time ago Dr. Hume stated the structure on surface extended about 7 1/2 miles north of Home No. 2 well, so sure that it extended quite far, and suggested drilling would be deeper as one went north.

Mr. Dobson Tells Us About Banking

BY MICHAEL SINCLAIR

Pleasing is the discovery, made by Mr. Sinclair and announced herewith, that our great Canadian bankers are becoming "less suspicious and more humanized". However, apparently this does not mean that it is going to be any easier to borrow money, but only that our bankers are tending toward greater frankness regarding their operations.

Mr. Sinclair is particularly enthused over the candor of Mr. S. G. Dobson at the Royal Bank of Canada's recent annual meeting.

GOODNESS gracious, but our bankers are becoming outspoken. Witness the recent annual meeting of the Royal Bank at which Morris W. Wilson successfully prophesied the events presently transpiring in Germany, and where S. G. Dobson debunked certain aspects of chartered banking.

After outlining the precarious economic situation obtaining in Germany, the president of the bank remarked that if Germany persisted in her present policies serious inflation must result. Probably Morris W. Wilson is now surprised at how rapidly his soothsaying is being fulfilled. For there can be no doubt that Hitler jerked Dr. Schacht out of the Reichsbank only because he, Schacht, had no more rabbits to pull out of the monetary bag. And if Schacht could no longer avoid the inflationary consequences of Hitler's regime, no one else will be able to do it, least of all some hot Nazi with faith, but little financial experience.

The remarks of S. G. Dobson were outspoken in another direction. So much so that he has likely been handed the raspberry by some of the other general managers. He scoffed—that is scoffed in restrained banking accents—at the desirability of a bank having a great percentage of its liabilities in quick assets. He also denied that the chartered banks were responsible for the volume of credit in the Dominion. Both of which statements are apt either to shock or to annoy other bankers.

The Matter of Loans

AFTER pointing out to his shareholders that their bank held over 65 per cent of its liabilities to the public in quick assets, S. G. Dobson then permitted himself to remark that while this state of affairs indicated strength, yet actually it was due to the lack of a demand for commercial loans.

Obviously some of Mr. Dobson's banking friends must have taken him to task, or else have squawked bitterly behind his back at this disregard of

the feelings of others. Some of the banks continue to feature this liquid ratio as something of which they are proud, whilst S. G. Dobson says it is merely a rather unfortunate manifestation of existing economic conditions.

One deduction from S. G. Dobson's remarks is that the real touchstone to a bank's position is the ratio between its outstanding notes and deposits to its till cash. But this is a yardstick which cannot be used to measure the relative position of two or more banks. At the end of its last fiscal year the Royal Bank had a 12.5 per cent ratio between its cash and its liabilities to public. At the same date some of the other banks had a ratio materially below this figure, but these institutions may have held, in fact did hold, large obligations maturing on November 30, the date of the last published statement covering all the banks.

Thus the only means of comparing the liquid position of the various banks would be by comparing this ratio weekly throughout the year. But these figures are known only to the silent Graham Towers and to an equally uncommunicative government. That excellent little monthly summary published by the hard-working economists of the Bank of Canada shows the relationship between total bank cash and total bank liabilities to the public. Month by month last year it varied from 10 to 11.2 per cent. But no figures are given on individual banks, and as a consequence they are of no assistance to a shareholder wishing to assess the merits of his bank stock holdings.

Bankers, of course, feel uncomfortable if their cash on hand drops below the traditional 10 per cent figure. If their cash gets above this figure they are also uncomfortable because they are not drawing interest on the surplus.

Reports Meaningless?

CARRYING on the reasoning based on Mr. Dobson's words, one is forced to the conclusion that the annual financial statements of the banks are largely meaningless, at any rate meaningless insofar as any comparison between banks is concerned. Some measure of light is obtainable from the profit and loss account. But here again the banks always show profits after undefined write-offs for bad and doubtful debts. And in good years these write-offs are more than generous.

If bankers pursued any other than an ultra-conservative method of accounting to their shareholders it would not be in the best interests of the public. Any bank which does not make losses should have its charter taken away. No bank can possibly operate in the commercial field without making losses. And once in a while these losses are large, must be very large if the institution is adequately financing industry. If the major losses were written off in any one year, such a step would result in jitters amongst the shareholders and an unjustified fluctuation in the price of the shares. Indeed, the bank which was best serving the public interest might thus fare the worst, for when all is said and done, it does not take a very high order of banking brains to safeguard the depositors' money by investing it solely in high grade bonds and turning down commercial loans.

If, then, bank statements are so to speak, unrevealing, how can a shareholder compare the stock he holds with that of other banks? In the first instance the actual till cash which a bank holds in relation to its liabilities to the public is the best measure of its real liquidity. Each month this is set forth in the government's monthly bank statement. Some months, of course, some of the strongest banks may show a surprisingly low cash ratio. But, as has been said, this would be a purely temporary position due to the early maturity of short term government bonds or other obligations.

Then there is the yardstick of profits or dividends over a term of years, and also the growth of the assets as revealed by the balance sheets. But such statistics sometimes shed little light on the future. The real yardstick with which to measure the shares of any bank is whether or not it employs men capable of making commercial loans—and getting them repaid.

The Control of Credit

IN short, the conclusion to be drawn from the remarks of S. G. Dobson is that the best bank stock to buy is the stock of the best-managed bank. As each bank president regards his own institution as the model organization in the field, perhaps Mr. Dobson's remarks regarding the futility of a bank overly stressing the liquidity of its assets may not prove too annoying to other bankers.

While S. G. Dobson may thus not get too rough a ride from his banking friends for his liquidity ideas, he may hear a harsh word or two for saying that on Graham Towers, and on Graham Towers alone, depends the volume of credit in Canada; this is something which no banker, except C. H. Carlisle of the Dominion Bank, has yet admitted publicly.

For years our bankers have been pestered with criticism by a variety of kitchen economists in general, and

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in particular by the crack-pot monetary ideas of the Social Crediters. Had our chartered bankers all held ideas similar to those of S. G. Dobson, surely long since would they have dumped all this criticism into the lap of Graham Towers. Why should the chartered banks take the rap, if they believe that only the central bank is responsible for the volume of credit? No, most bank general managers would hardly agree with S. G. Dobson who, however, can lean back comforted by the idea that his views are supported by the vast majority of economic thought.

The Dobson idea of central banking can, however, be criticized. It can be said that the chartered banks need not co-operate with the policies of the central bank. For instance, when Graham Towers creates more money, the chartered banks could keep it in their tills and not loan or invest it, thus expanding the credit of the country.

Such criticism would only be hair-splitting. The Bank of Canada is presently maintaining an easy money policy. If any chartered bank refused to co-operate, Graham Towers has means at his command of forcing the banks to co-operate with his wishes, which, in the last analysis, are the wishes of the Dominion government.

Humanization of Bankers

THERE must be several other Canadian bankers who, like S. G. Dobson, believe that the central bank creates or decreases at will the actual supply of cash and credit in the country. But for some unknown reason most of them do not publicly admit it. Perhaps this is solely due to the caution inherent in banking minds. After all any man after listening for twenty years to those who want to borrow money would naturally be hesitant to believe or admit anything in any realm.

Of late years, our bankers seem to have become less suspicious, more humanized, less frightened of expressing their ideas, be they right or wrong. Which is a gain. After all a bank president has a more accurate idea of existing economic conditions throughout the land than the most informed economist, statistician, or even a financial writer. Hence the more freely the bankers speak, the better.

Twenty years ago, bank speeches and bank meetings were pompous and uninteresting affairs. Nowadays many annual speeches of bank officials have a very definite interest. Many of them are written in an English which some of our greater, but less grammatical, industrialists might well emulate. Nothing, for example, could have been more lucid than S. G. Dobson's words on the two banking myths which he exploded in words of two syllables.

Perhaps the betterment and brightness which is beginning to enter into the comments of the bankers is due to the education and publicity campaign that they have been conducting now for some years. Not only have the public learnt about the bankers, but the bankers have learnt about the public. The bankers have learnt that the majority of the public do not want to borrow money; that the majority are, like bankers themselves, lenders. They lend to the banks. The bankers have learnt also that the public are not all saps when it comes to discussing even such an intricate subject as commercial banking. And the public have learnt also that their interests are best safeguarded when a banker makes loans which are repaid.

If this process of humanizing the bankers continues, we may yet see a day when our great leading bankers may become as jovial and as talkative as Mitch Hepburn, and as persistent in presenting their views as Sir Edward Beatty. And at that, it might be a good thing for the country.

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

GOLD production from the mines of Quebec reached \$30,900,000 during 1938, a gain of \$6,000,000 over 1937 when the output was \$24,900,000. A still further increase is indicated for 1939, although possibly not so pronounced as in 1938.

McKenzie Red Lake will pay a dividend of 3 cents per share on March 15, involving disbursement of \$87,000. The company paid a total of 9 cents a share in 1938.

McWatters Gold Mines made an operating profit of \$145,329 during 1938, before making allowance for taxes, depreciation and deferred development.

God's Lake Gold Mines produced \$782,449 in gold during 1938, for a new record. Average recovery was \$11.06 per ton.

Hallnor Mines at Porcupine has joined the list of dividend paying gold

mines in Canada. An initial disbursement of 12 cents per share will be paid March 15, the payment amounting to \$240,000. The company is closely controlled, with Noranda holding about 94 per cent. of the issued stock.

Canadian mining companies declared aggregate dividends of over \$11,000,000 during the first week of 1939.

Prospectors throughout Canada are showing pronounced alarm. Groups of claims with favorable geology and with indications which normally would attract the interest of promoters of new enterprises are now lying in idleness and with poor prospect of any early change. The legitimate promoter has taken fright because of complicated and oppressive security regulations, to the end that the prospector no longer finds a reasonable market for his claims. These regulations have brought about a stalemate. Even the casual grubstaker who has been responsible for not a little of the support and encouragement which maintained vigorous prospecting activity in the past, has come to realize that without promotional activity his chances of reward are almost nil. The promoter was heretofore the hub in the wheel of progress in new mining fields—the prospector, the grubstaker, and the little syndicates the spokes revolving with the wheel.

Noranda Mines will pay a dividend of \$1 per share March 15, whereas heretofore the disbursements have been made half-yearly. The inference is that the company will henceforth make disbursements quarterly. Since the initial payment in 1930, Noranda has distributed a total of \$47,218,000.

Standard passenger rates on Trans-Canada Air Lines are to be 10 cents per mile, according to official announcement.

Paymaster produced \$119,053 in January from 16,725 tons of ore.

Ventures, Ltd., has increased its holdings in La Luz Mines in Nicaragua from 35 per cent. to more than 60 per cent. as well as holding further options. The mill under construction is designed to handle 300 tons daily at the outset, with plans to proceed soon with an increase to 600 tons daily. Tentative provision has been made to ultimately build up power development and mill facilities to a rate of 1200 tons daily. The indicated net profit is officially estimated at \$3 per ton, thereby indicating around \$1,250,000 in net profit annually. The ore already in sight is over twelve years ahead of the projected mill of 1200 tons daily capacity, or a rate of over 400,000 tons a year.

Falconbridge Nickel Mine held its annual meeting February 23, at which shareholders heard the best report so far in the history of the company. Ore treated in 1938 was 490,900 tons compared with 438,600 in 1937. Net sales in 1938 were \$6,135,733, showing a gross profit of \$2,712,532 after taxes. The company has 3,337,507 shares outstanding, thereby showing a gross profit of over 78 cents per share. After writing off depreciation allowance as well as deferred development, a net profit of \$1,777,858 was shown, or a little over 53 cents per share. Ore reserves were increased to 6,881,000 tons, or close to 14 years ahead of current rate of operations.

Sudbury Basin Mines had a good year in 1938, largely through being the owner of 1,200,000 shares of Falconbridge Nickel Mines, as well as in its participation in other important mines. The gross profit of 78 cents per share on Falconbridge during the year totalled \$935,000 on the holdings of Sudbury Basin, or at the rate of 55 cents on each of the 1,700,000 shares of Sudbury Basin issued. The net profit of 53 cents per share on Falconbridge was equal to some \$640,000 on the stock held by Sudbury Basin. This net profit on the company's holdings in Falconbridge was alone equal to 38 cents per share of Sudbury Basin outstanding.

Aluminum exports from Canada during 1938 reached 132,267,000 pounds, an advance of 34 per cent. over the 1937 record. The value was \$24,733,000, compared with \$18,623,000 in the preceding year.

Jason Mines which succeeded Argosy Gold Mines which in turn had succeeded Casey-Summit Gold Mines, is planning another campaign of development designed to bring the property into production again. There is a moderate amount of ore still remaining in sight, and where there is some ore under favorable geological conditions there is considered to be a reasonable chance of finding more.

Negus Gold Mines which recently went into production with a mill of 50 tons daily capacity on its property at Yellowknife, is expected to recover upwards of \$40 in gold per ton, and with prospects of an output of around \$60,000 per month.

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S/N

THE vineyards of Canada are situated in Ontario and British Columbia. In Ontario the chief concentration of the industry is in the Niagara Peninsula, while in British Columbia it is in the Okanagan Valley. The greater part of the wine produced in Canada is consumed within the country but a moderate export trade is carried on, chiefly with the United States. About a sixth of the wine consumed in Canada is imported, chiefly from Europe, though there is a considerable import from Australia and South Africa.

FIRE AND WINDSTORM INSURANCE

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

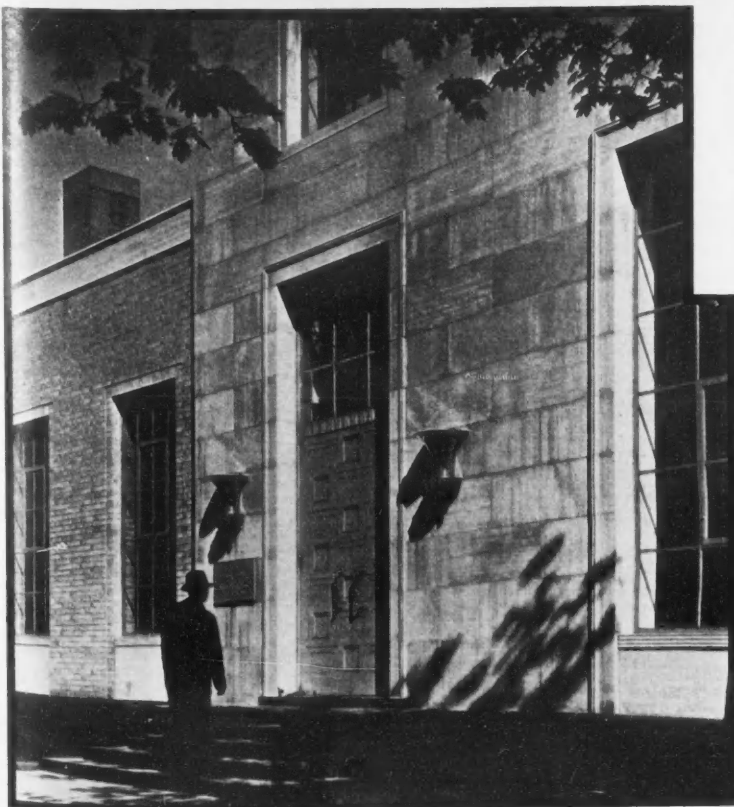
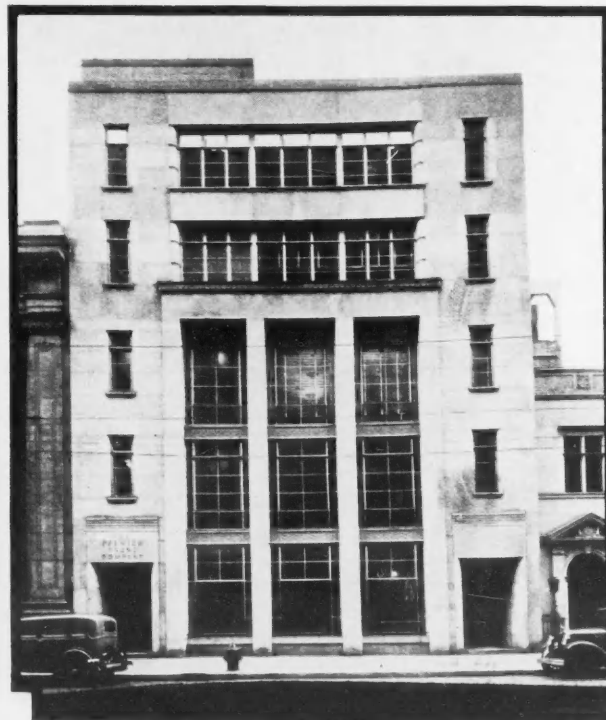
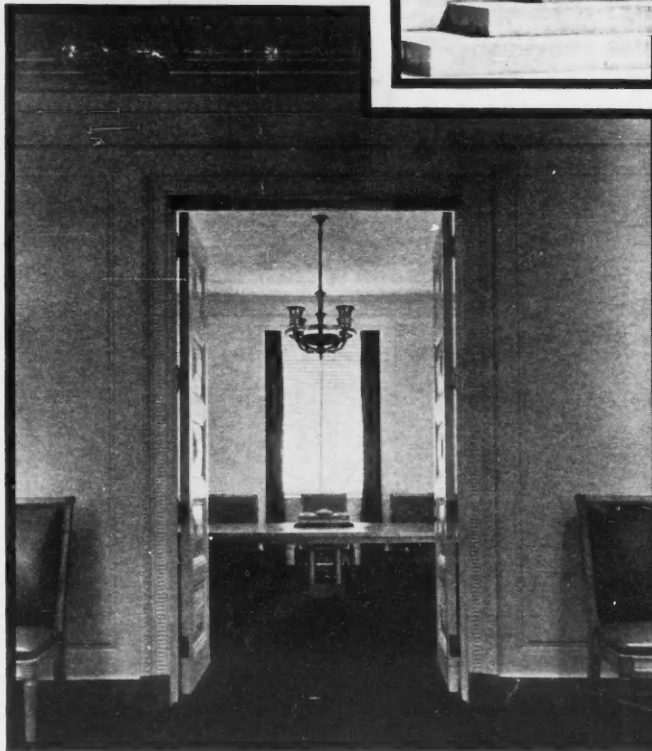
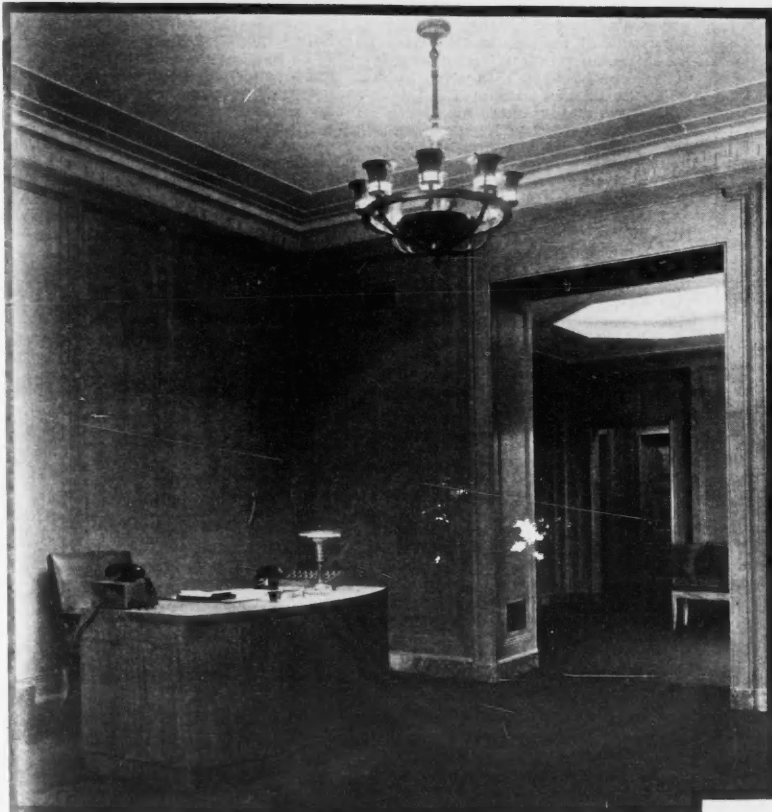
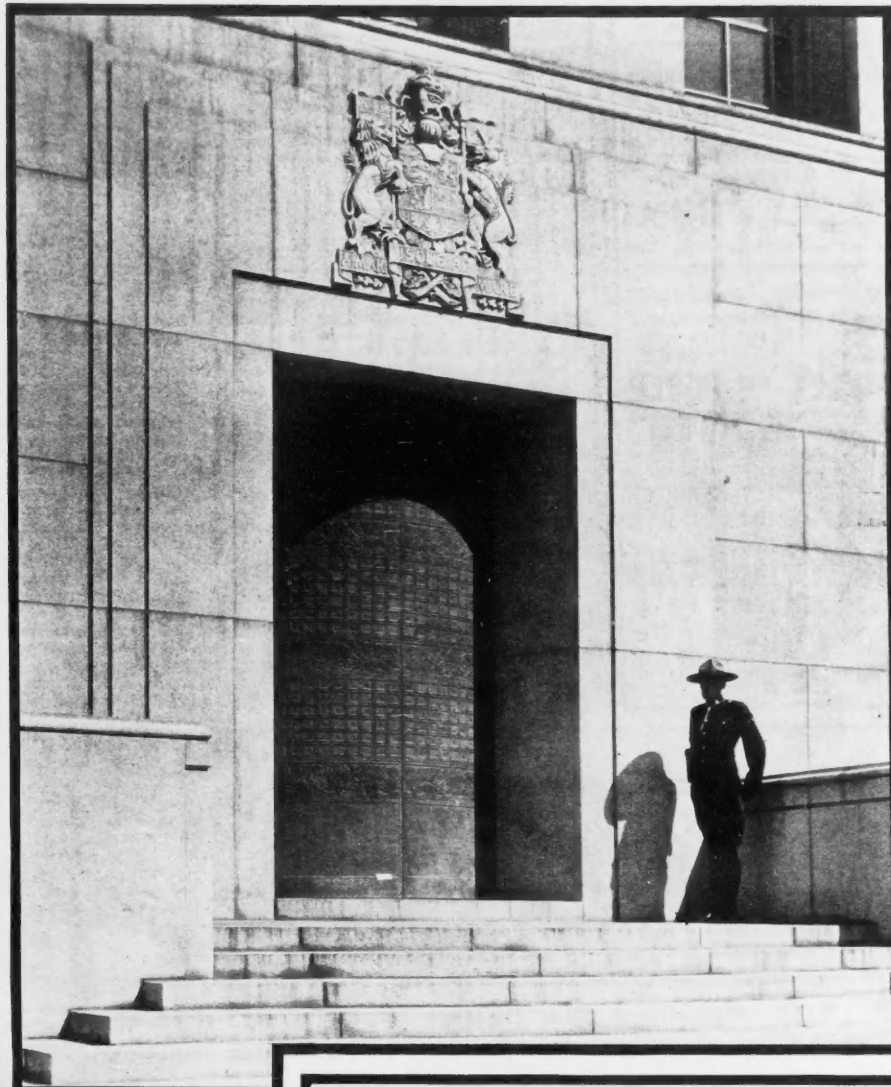
FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 25, 1939

Toronto Architects Review Their Recent Work



REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS from the Seventh Biennial Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts, presented by the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects, at the Art Gallery of Toronto. TOP, LEFT, The William H. Wright Building, home of The Globe and Mail; Mathers & Haldenby. RIGHT, Entrance to the Bank of Canada, Ottawa; Marani, Lawson & Morris and S. G. Davenport. CENTRE, LEFT, Reception Room, and CENTRE, Board Room, Bank of Canada, Ottawa; Marani, Lawson & Morris and S. G. Davenport. RIGHT, Head Office, Premier Trust Company, Toronto; Mathers & Haldenby. BELOW, LEFT, Postal Station "K", Toronto; Murray Brown. CENTRE, detail of a residence kitchen, Toronto; Catto & Catto. RIGHT, Main Entrance Hall, Stauntons Limited, Leaside; Mathers & Haldenby. See Review on Page 18.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Here Are Canadian Pianists

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE All-Canadian Pianists' Series, the first experiment of its kind by a major management, was happily launched last week at the Eaton Auditorium. The pianist chosen for the inaugural event was one of the most gifted of younger Canadian musicians, Margaret Parsons. She is a native of Saskatchewan, where her childhood was spent, and since coming to Toronto as a student has been recognized as a most sincere and musically-minded devotee of her art. Analytic intelligence and deep feeling characterize her interpretations and technically she is a highly finished artist. She has an appealing personality and possesses those indefinable attributes — individuality and style. It is a delight to watch the flexibility of her wrists and fingers, and the easy fluency of her execution inspires confidence in her powers.

In her approach to her art Miss Parsons represents the ideal of pure pianism, that is to say, a type of interpretation based on the inherent qualities of the pianoforte, rather than what is known as "orchestral pianism"; and she manages to evoke the soul of her instrument, by her beautiful touch and singing tone.

Her program was a fascinating one, embracing many short numbers of fresh and charming character. At the outset she played numbers originally written for the harpsichord by two of the lesser 18th century composers; a Bourée by Richard Jones who was in 1730 leader of the orchestra at Drury Lane, and a Toccata by Pietro Domenico Paradisi, a Neapolitan who lived a very long and apparently happy life in London and other cities as a harpsichordist. These, with an "Ayre" and a Hornpipe by Purcell, were played with exquisite grace and piquancy.

They were followed by Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, opus 27, No. 1, his thirteenth work in that form. It is one of the most pensive and gentle of his Sonatas, rich in delicate contrast



KATHLEEN BYAM, who will present a group of costume monodramas, under the auspices of the American Women's Club, on Monday afternoon, February 29, at the Eaton Auditorium, Toronto.

and poetic expression and it seemed to appeal to the temperament of Miss Parsons, who played it flawlessly, and as though it were a personal utterance. Her musicianship and ample technical command were evidenced in her authoritative rendering of the Tausig transcription of the Bach Toccata and Fugue in D minor, widely used at one time as an introductory number on recital programs. The Prelude and Fugue in G major from Book II of "The Well-Tempered Clavichord" and a transcription of "Come Sweet Death" were played with equal distinction and intellectual grasp.

The "Three Ecossaises" of Chopin were brilliantly rendered and in his lengthy Fantasia in F minor, the lyrical beauty of the pianist's tone and her taste in phrasing were mani-

fest. The inevitable Liszt episode was the thirteenth Hungarian Rhapsody, less flamboyant and more poetic than most of the series, and it was played with ingratiating facility. The final group also included two interesting short numbers of London inspiration. One was a capital little humorous, "The Whistling Errand Boy," one of Healey Willan's "Character Sketches of Old London"; the other a pastel-like impression by the French composer Grolez entitled "Sunday Evening on the Thames Embankment."

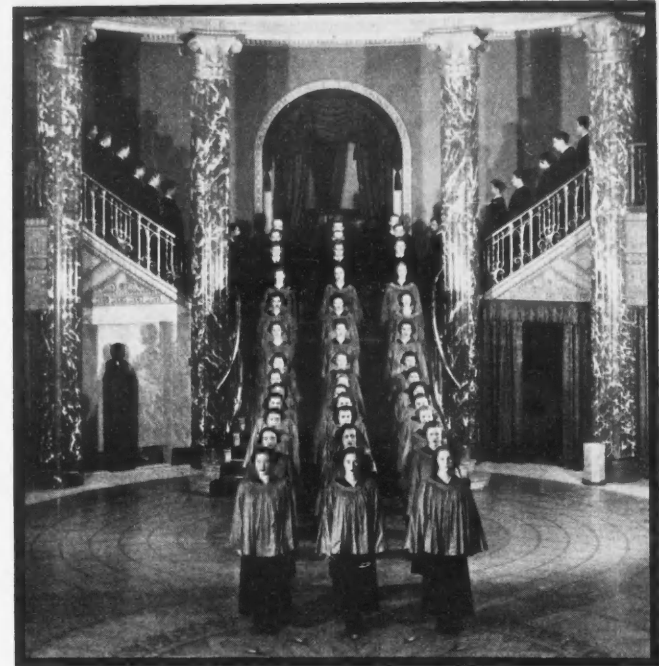
Wantroff at Nine-O'Clock

IN THE program of last week's "Nine O'Clock" by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall, Sir Ernest MacMillan toured about Europe, to Austria, to Italy and to Russia. Four of the seven numbers were Russian and the list of composers lends itself to metrical expression:

Leoncavallo, Borodin, Mozart and Moussorgsky,
Schubert, Rimsky-Korsakoff, plus
Ilyitch Tchaikowsky.

Taken as a whole it was a colorful promenade.

It began with the Overture to "Don Giovanni." Some of Mozart's many operas survive only in their overtures, but in the case of "Don Giovanni" the overture is less interesting musically than the lovely lyrical episode which is the dramatic score. Nevertheless it is brisk and stimulating and was played with notable verve. There ensued a very brilliant rendering of Tchaikowsky's "Italian Caprice," one of his most genial compositions, inspired by a visit in which he had found relief from his worries in Moscow. It begins majestically and solemnly, but gradually progresses into an atmosphere of Neapolitan gaiety. The brass was especially fine in the sonorous opening passages, and the sunny melodies which follow were in-



THE A CAPPELLA CHOIR of Cleveland, the outstanding High School choir of the United States, which will visit Toronto for a series of concerts on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, February 24, 25 and 26. The Saturday night concert will be in Harbord Collegiate Institute and on Sunday a visit will be paid to Christie Street Hospital.

terpreted by Sir Ernest with engaging rhythmic distinction.

The popularity of Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" is undying, because of its profound emotional suggestion, and unceasing flow of haunting melody, and it was beautifully rendered by conductor and orchestra.

Not long since I heard a question raised by a musical broadcaster, whether we are not mistaken in regarding this work as "unfinished," since Schubert lived for six years and composed many works, after completing its two immortal movements. But it is a matter of record that he sketched the outlines of a Scherzo, to include a Trio, though he never took any steps to develop them. Probably he decided that he had said all he had to say in these two movements. At any rate he left the manuscript at Graz and it was there regarded as unfinished. Thus the first orchestral performance did not take place until 1865, 37 years after his death.

The most brilliant of all Sir Ernest's offerings was Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" which the composer called "Easter Overture." In his own analysis of the work Rimsky-Korsakoff says he desired to suggest at the outset an Easter morning service in a great cathedral, and used liturgical themes of a monastic character; from thence proceeding to the heathen and legendary side of the celebration with its wild "pagan-religious" merrymaking. It was composed in 1888 when he was 44 years old and remained a favorite with its creator until his death in 1908. The beauty of its contrasts and the richness and abandon of its scoring make it a most fascinating work, and an extreme tour de force for any orchestra. Under Sir Ernest's vital and inspiring bat it was magnificent rendered.

The soloist of the occasion was the Russian-Canadian baritone Adolph Wantroff, who has a bright and mellow voice and sings with vital expression. Some auditors in the gallery complained that his tones were masked by the orchestra, but from where I sat they were clear and resonant. His most outstanding achievement was Moussorgsky's "The Siege of Kazan," a wild Tatar ballad with melody in the mode of a Hopak. Another Russian number was a lengthy declamatory aria from Borodin's "Prince Igor," sung with distinction, although at times it seemed to demand a deeper voice. The singer also gave a commendable rendering of the familiar Prologue to "Pagliacci." This recitative has been continuously popular ever since Leoncavallo's opera was first presented in the early nineties. Consequently I was rather amused recently when I ran upon an early reference to it by H. E. Krehbiel, the once famous critic of the New York Tribune. Krehbiel was Teutonic in sympathy and at that time very suspicious of the sudden rise of new Italian composers. He therefore dismissed the Prologue as an "unnecessary preachment" and in a dramatic sense an "impertinence." Well, well!

Hart House Four On Air

LAST Sunday's broadcast over CBC by the Hart House String Quartet included two delightful examples of old English music. One was a gracious little string quartet by Matthew Locke, an Exeter youth who progressed from the famous Cathedral of that city to become court musician to Charles II. The other was a Fantasia by Purcell. The joyousness of the program was sustained by the very first of Josef Haydn's innumerable quartets.

On the same evening Alexander Chuhaldin with his "Melodic Strings" gave a most infectious dance program by modern British composers including the Dowbigg Suite in C major by Gordon Jacob, and works by Colin Taylor and Percy Fletcher. The latter's Fiddle Dance proved especially captivating.

Healey Willan some time ago made an impressive choral setting of an Irish war song, "Avenging and Bright," which is of vital, racy quality. It was sung over the air recently by a choral group under Sydney Kelland in the broadcast "By the Sea," which comes from Vancouver.

Winnipeg musical circles have been augmented by a very able musician, Valborg Leland, who is now first violin of the Tudor String Quartet and is heard over the national network in Isaac Mamott's broadcast "Tudor Strings." Miss Leland is a daughter of a Norwegian doctor in Minnesota and was taught by two very celebrated masters, Eugen Ysaye and Carl Flesch. On Friday of this week one of the most talented

of the younger pianists of Winnipeg, Gordon McLean was billed to be heard on the network in a short recital including Liszt's Concert Etude in D flat; unfortunately this program reaches Eastern Canada at a rather late hour.

The latter-day recognition of Sibelius in the world at large was largely brought about by the enthusiasm of conductors, especially Toscanini, always a man of very catholic tastes. Last Saturday his regular program on N.B.C. was entirely devoted to the Finnish composer, and included in addition to the Second Symphony, three of Sibelius's most celebrated descriptive works, "En Saga," "The Swan of Tuonela" and "Finlandia" — all of which afford rare opportunities to the maestro's individual wizardry.

Gifted Children Heard

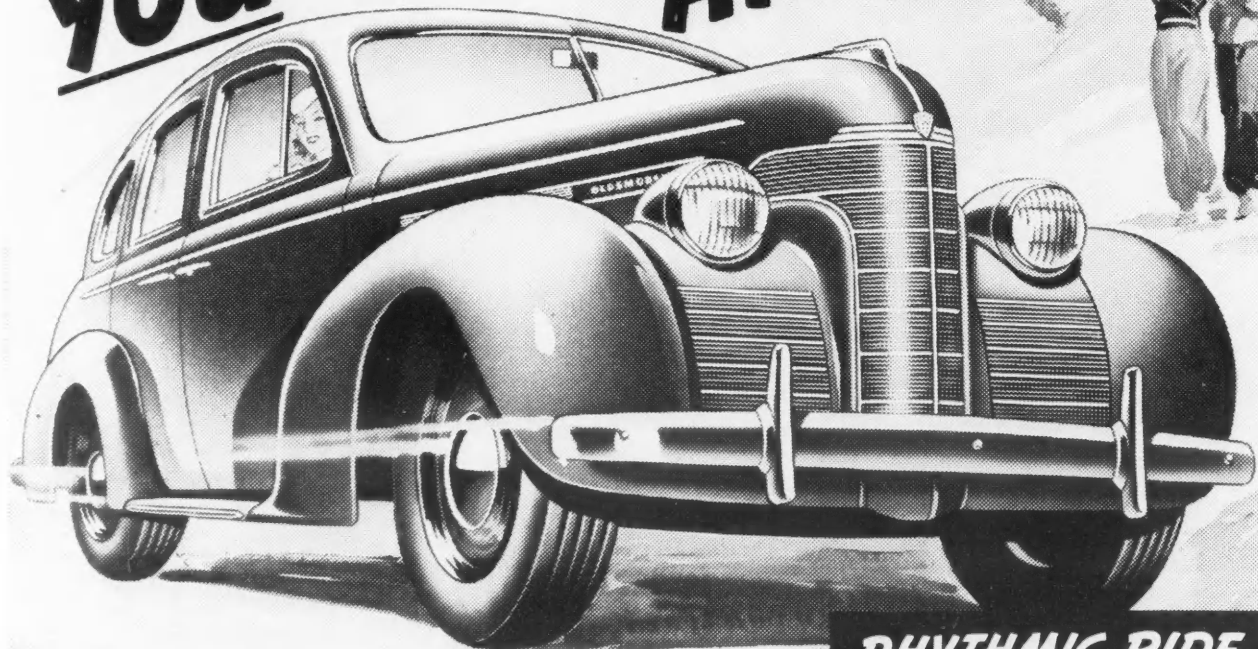
THE number of gifted children that are coming forward in musical circles is surprising. One does not mean youngsters who come out to play their little pieces for the entertainment of parents and friends of the family, but children of innate talent and promise. Another of them was heard at Conservatory Music Hall the other night in the person of the ten-year-old violinist, Harvey Seigel, pupil of Maurice Solway. The little lad has intuitive musical intelligence and a precocious grip of technical expression. His program was an adult one, including an arrangement of Vivaldi's Concerto in G minor, by the once noted Hungarian virtuoso, Tivadar Nachez, and Lalo's florid "Symphonie Espagnole." The boy's tone and execution were amazingly mature. Later he played with ease and confidence several short numbers of difficult character by composers like Drlia and Hubay. Assisting on the program was Victor Johnson, another gifted boy, who is a pupil of Boris Berlin. His rendering of two movements of a piano Sonata by Mozart was marked by rare musical feeling and finesse in expression.

Madame Emma Lazaroff-Schaver of Detroit, an accomplished dramatic soprano, who before her marriage sang with the San Carlo Opera Company, gave a recital in Eaton Auditorium recently in aid of the Aliyah Refugee Fund for German children. Her voice and style are admirable and additional interest was given to her program by Palestinian songs collected by her some years ago when she was visiting various communities of Palestine in connection with the Zionist movement, in which she is active.

Lillian Webb, a Toronto singer who possesses a lyric soprano voice of exceptional quality, went to London last summer to sing in recitals of the compositions of Ada Twomey Kent. Early in the autumn she was engaged to sing principal roles with the Carl Rosa Opera Company, which for many decades has given productions of grand opera in English. The company has just completed a tour of the leading cities of Great Britain and Ireland, and is now giving a series of productions in the People's Palace, London. Miss Webb will be recalled by radio listeners and concert-goers in various parts of Canada, who heard her when she was a member of the "Old-Time Village Quartet."



NORMAN ROLAND, (Randolph Crowe) well-known Canadian baritone who has returned from New York to sing the role of "Telramund" in the Opera Guild of Toronto's production of "Lohengrin" at Massey Hall on February 28 and March 2.

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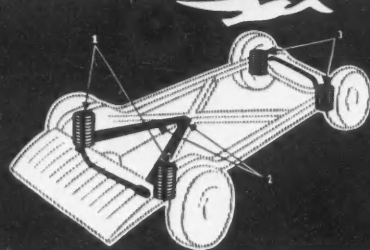
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BROADWAY THEATRE

"The American Way" Is Democracy

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

AMERICA is very much in the minds of dramatists this season—this America whose destiny world events are so actively re-shaping. Elmer Rice in "The American Landscape" sounded a cathedral call to its pioneer spirit which, alas, went unheeded. More Connolly's equally unsuccessful "Everywhere I Roam" was a lyric call back to the land, to old simplicities and old faiths. Now it is George Kaufman and Moss Hart, in one of the most spacious canvases yet spread in the modern theatre and in a most moving and human spectacle, pointing the way, with sensational success, in "The American Way." In its larger implications "The American Way" is the case for American democracy. It is also the case for the German people chartered by one of its native born who, forty years before, came to the land of freedom and opportunity, prospered, became a respected citizen in his own community, a staunch upholder of democratic ideals and, when war came, sacrificed his only son to his faith. "There can be only one allegiance" is his answer to his wife's pleadings against the fratricide she saw.

THE story begins at Ellis Island with the arrival, among other immigrants, of the happy young wife (played enchantingly by Florence Eldridge), whom he had preceded, and their young child. And in the small Ohio town in which he has established himself, their story winds its way through a cavalcade of such American events as the McKinley-Bryan campaign, the militant suffragist campaign, news of the first air flight, the World War, the Lindbergh flight, the crash of 1929, unemployment and the rise of Fascism, to the celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. The story might have ended here, the point of the patriotic German made. But the authors were not through with Naziism. Follows a scene of violence in which the old German is killed in an attempt to prevent his grandson from enrolling in a Bund; the funeral with the flag-draped casket borne through the mourning multitude, the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." A mammoth spectacle, as befits the vast spaces of Center Theater, nostalgic and unabashedly sentimental in its appeal, and greatly moving, is "The American Way," with fine dramatic moments in which Fredric March as the patriotic German, his wife Florence Eldridge, and McKay Morris shine conspicuously.

Beatrice Lillie's Show

"SET TO Music" gives the incomparable "Bee" Lillie the best fitting vehicle for her talents the theatre has about seen. Never in all her ventures in this vicinity has she appeared in such sparkling form. Noel Coward owns to authorship and di-



MAURICE EVANS as Falstaff, in his current Henry IV scores another Broadway triumph.

rection but there is little of Coward that is recognizable. The evening is entirely Miss Lillie's. As the helpful lady in a charity show before royalty, a world-weary actress, a dashing lady spy, a Riviera party enthusiast, a romantic ancient or an ex-music-hall girl on her way to Buckingham to be presented, she brings all to life with those inimitable comedy touches, cool, sly, vicious in turn, that are hers and hers alone. She has worthy accomplices in these proceedings, and our own delight reached its peak in Mr. Richard Haydn's act as a fish imitator. That we thought the best and truest bit of comedy London has sent us, or this stage seen, for long years. "Set To Music" is a bright spot in a gloomy world.

A Great Falstaff

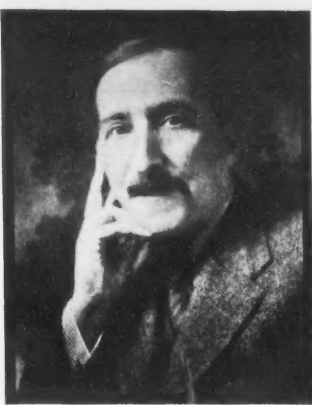
CRITICS are agreed that Maurice Evans as the Falstaff of his current "Henry IV (part I)" is as great in comedy as in the tragic roles of Hamlet and Richard II which preceded it. This Falstaff Canada saw in the road production with which Mr. Evans occasionally alternated his Richard last year. The Broadway production is considerably embellished as to scenery and, in the present case, as to Mady Christian, (the Queen of "Hamlet"), as Lady Percy, Edmund O'Brien as Prince Hal and Henry Edwards as the King, all of whom strengthen the performance greatly. A goodly share of critics' praise goes deservedly to Miss Margaret Webster, who with Mr. Evans, has staged and directed the highly imaginative and colorful presentation. It is by all odds the best interpreted Shakespearean play this reporter has

seen and the acting in every part quite the most perfect. Great is the only word for the Evans-Webster enterprise and greatly is it being rewarded.

Straight From College

A NEW and refreshing personality has entered our theatre life in the person of Nancy Hamilton, her entry, "One For The Money," a sprightly revue whose sketches and lyrics are hers and in which she acts and sings the leading role. Some of the critics hesitated to gamble their reputations too heavily on the entry, but the public, with nothing to lose, have been backing it handsomely and, we think, deservedly. We were curious about the new arrival. Comely in appearance, modest in mien, Miss Hamilton suggested more the drawing-room, or the collegiate on a spree, than the stage; her lyrics, humor and sketches breathe of books more than Broadway. And sure enough, as the program informed us, it was from Smith College campus the lady had come, taking in the Sorbonne on the way. One of the happiest numbers in her revue is "My Day" wherein the busy life of the First Lady is humorously set forth. Even the First Lady would, we think, enjoy Miss Hamilton's impersonation and refined presentation of her multitudinous activities. "The Story of the Opera" is another high spot, in humor and content, and her rendering of Lulu Lou behind a colored mask is a little gem of art. Magnificence was reached pictorially and dramatically in an act depicting the home life of Franz Josef, magnificence and a thought or two of the world that was. As accomplices Miss Hamilton has Brenda Forbes who spoofs movie stars, Ruth Matteson, a singing star, Alfred Drake, who does a delicious take-off of Orson Welles, and a group of dancers. Morgan Lewis has written the music, John Murray Anderson has produced and Raul Pene du Bois has designed the magnificent stage sets.

"MRS. O'BRIEN Entertains" is George Abbott's latest contribution to the season's mirth. It is a boisterous farce dealing with the oncoming Irish in the late 'forties, the hospitality enforced on Mrs. O'Brien, Tammany Hall, and other matters incident to the power the Irish became in city politics prior to the "furriners." It's good raucous comedy and no need of ear trumpets to follow it. "Stars In Your Eyes" with Jimmy Durante and Ethel Merman cavorting in the unrestrained joy of Broadway's multitudes, is the latest addition to the hit list of musical comedies now current. Unfortunately it arrived too late to be reviewed in this number.



STEFAN ZWEIG, known as the most widely translated European author who will be heard at the Eaton Auditorium on Monday evening, February 27. His latest work, among his series of famous biographies, is "Conqueror of The Seas: The Story of Magellan".

are fitted to make successful screen-adaptations. Hitherto the novelists and dramatists seem to have accepted the myth without question. They have adapted themselves to the demands of the studios or have sold their work outright, wryly taking the cash and letting the credit go. But Mr. Shaw who has made a lifetime's occupation of demolishing myths wasn't to be taken in by that one. In his first attempt he has made not only a fine picture but a sensational commercial success. From now on authors won't be quite so easily convinced that they don't know the first thing about motion picture making and had better just take their fine generous cheques and forget about the whole thing. It's going to be pretty embarrassing for producers who like to have things all their own way. Mr. Shaw hopes it will be.

IN "PYGMALION," of course, the dramatist had wonderful screen-material to start with. The Cinderella story is everybody's day-dream. He had only to distort it a little from its traditional form, enliven it with comedy and enrich it with his familiar wisdom and wit. His Eliza Doolittle (Wendy Hiller) is the traditional Cinderella, a guttersnipe transformed into a Duchess. Too perverse for sentimentality, however, he has made his hero a dissipated oddity, his Court an ironic parody of the best society. It is only when he came to the final scenes that he seems to have faltered a little. Even Mr. Shaw couldn't bolt the traditional ending. Eliza had to fall in love with that arid piece of learning, Professor Higgins, and the best compromise the author could contrive was the implication that they would probably live unhappily ever after.

The playing is good enough to make one wonder at times if "Pygmalion" doesn't owe at least as much to its actors as to its lines. What would "Pygmalion" have been without the touch of anti intellectualism that Leslie Howard gives it; or Wendy Hiller's vivid realization of Eliza; or the singular aplomb of Wilfrid Lawson as that capricious a-moralist Mr. Doolittle? With all respect to George Bernard Shaw, one feels that these accomplished people may very well have made "Pygmalion" sound even better than it reads. However, as Mr. Shaw probably had everything to do with appointing them to their roles and making sure they played them to his satisfaction, the credit for the performance, at any rate in part, must go to him as well.

COMING EVENTS

ONE could hardly over-rate the importance in the literary world today, of Stefan Zweig, Austrian born novelist, biographer and playwright, who for the last three years, a voluntary exile from his native land, has made his home in London, England. And it cannot fail to be a satisfaction to those foremost in the literary life of Toronto, to know that Mr. Zweig is to visit Toronto in the very near future—that, to be exact, he will lecture here on "The History of Tomorrow" in the Eaton Auditorium, on Monday evening, February 27th. This will be one of that extremely interesting Town Hall Series of lectures which has already this season introduced Elsa Maxwell, Dr. Van Zee-land and Capt. John Craig.

Stefan Zweig is indeed a significant figure. He is undoubtedly the world's most popular biographer. More than any other contemporary writer, he has taken the dim figures of history out of dusty books and archives and given them back to the world as living people. He has recreated Marie Antoinette, Mary Queen of Scots, the indomitable Ferdinand Magellan, Erasmus, Freud, Casanova and many others. In his "Three Masters," he gives interpretive sketches of the three men whom he considers the supreme great novelists of the 19th century—Balzac, Dickens and Dostoevsky. His biographies of Marie Antoinette and Mary Queen of Scotland and the Isles, were both Book-of-the-Month Club selections, and more, were both best sellers, which is an achievement for a biography. His narrative of the globe-trotting Magellan, "Conqueror of the Seas," was the February 1938 choice of the Literary Guild.

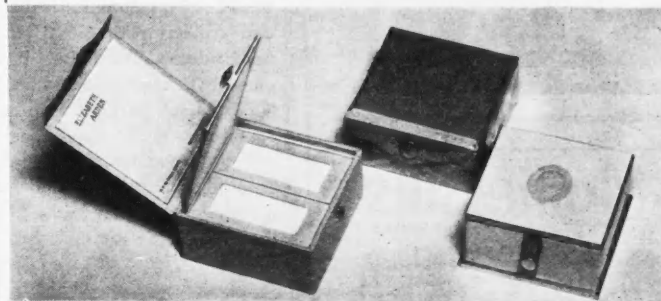
As a writer of fiction, his best known tale is "Amok," which tells the tragic fate of a white man in the Dutch East Indies. His forthcoming book "Beware of Pity," is due to be published (Macmillan) early in March. A few of the first copies of this book to be distributed in Toronto will be autographed so that some fortunate people will secure these significant copies.

A GREAT humanitarian as well as one of the world's greatest violinists, is Mischa Elman, who will be heard in Massey Hall on Monday evening, March 13, in a benefit recital for the rehabilitation of German refugees of all faiths. Mr. Elman, who feels deeply the tragedy of Nazi victims, has donated his services to a National Non-Sectarian Committee under the chairmanship of Alfred E. Smith, and representing the Ameri-



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FILM PARADE

Mr. Shaw's Cinderella Tale

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE seems to be no getting away from Mr. George Bernard Shaw's astonishing talents. Just when we had all decided that Time at last had the old gentleman licked he presents himself briskly as a master of the complex and difficult art of the screen.

"Pygmalion" offers a long credit list at the head of the production. But anyone who knows anything about Mr. Shaw—and Mr. Shaw has left no one the faintest excuse for ignorance—can be sure that the author was everywhere at once during the production, his fine white beard astream. Producer Gabriel Pascal and co-directors Leslie Howard and Anthony Asquith would have to get up early in the morning to put the Foxxy Grandpa of "Pygmalion" into the scene. It seems to have been the artist's intention to follow a perfectly free hand as publicly announced his satisfaction with the results; adding that now he has shown the world how pictures should be made, an whole industry may be expected to improve.

"PYGMALION" is, of course, slicked all over with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's high Duco finish—those lovely portrait studies on Professor Hig-

gins' curving staircase, for instance, could have come only from the hand of M-G-M's accomplished camera-man. Mr. Shaw, however strongly he may hold out for content, is wise enough in showmanship to recognize the value of a good surface. In "Pygmalion" skill and money have been lavished with the usual prodigality, but not with the usual results. This time we have a film in which superb production enhances the material instead of elaborately covering it up.

The hands may be the producers' paid hands, but the voice throughout is the voice of Mr. Shaw; not only in the dialogue but in the articulation of scenes and the shrewd building up of dramatic action. That "Pygmalion" is brilliantly articulated was to be expected. It is a little more surprising perhaps that the film is remarkably successful cinematically. Mr. Shaw has never hesitated to stand aside whenever necessary and let the camera take the floor. The result is a wonderful blending of wit, drama, sardonic humor, directorial ingenuity and knowing pictorialism. Authors and stage dramatists have been trained for years to the theory that the screen represents an entirely new and complex approach to the eye and ear, and that only writers with a long mysterious training in all the departments of the studios



NEW PLAY FOR TORONTO. Royal Beal, Barry Sullivan, Flora Campbell and Philip Merivale who will be seen in "Angela is Twenty-Two" by Sinclair Lewis and Fay Wray which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week of February 27.

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can Committee for Christian German Refugees, the Committee for Catholic Refugees from Germany, and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. His concert in Massey Hall is one of twenty-five concerts which he is giving in twenty-five Canadian and American cities. The proceeds will be equally divided among the three sponsoring organizations, united for one cause, to be used for the aid of victims of Nazi persecution.

The Toronto concert is being sponsored by the Toronto Branch of the Canadian National Committee on Refugees, under the honorary patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Albert

C. Matthews and the Honourable Chief Justice of Ontario and Mrs. R. S. Robertson. His Excellency Archbishop J. C. McGuigan, His Grace the Primate of All Canada, and Mrs. Derwin T. Owen, Rev. Dr. Robert and Mrs. Laird, Rev. Dr. H. H. and Mrs. Bingham, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Stuart Parker, Rabbi and Mrs. M. N. Eisendrath, Rabbi and Mrs. Samuel Sachs, His Worship Mayor Ralph C. and Mrs. Day, President and Mrs. H. J. Cody, Col. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Sir Ernest and Lady MacMillan, Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock and many other of the city's leading figures in church, educational, musical, civic, political and social life are acting as patrons.



GORDON HALLETT AND CLIFFORD POOLE, talented young Canadian pianists who will be heard in a program of music for one and two pianos in the second concert of the Canadian Pianists' series at the Eaton Auditorium on Wednesday evening, March 1.



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THE BOOKSHELF

Pepys of the Admiralty

BY L. A. MacKAY

"Samuel Pepys: The Savior Of The Navy," by Arthur Bryant, Macmillan. \$4.00.

THIS volume, the third in Mr. Bryant's biography of Pepys, covers the most important and valuable period of his public service. After the four years of peril described in the preceding volume, Pepys found himself in 1683, at the age of fifty, once more a figure of some importance in the public affairs of the nation he had served, as Secretary of the Admiralty Commission, so diligently, so profitably, yet at the last, with such imminent danger to liberty and even to life. His first lucrative employment was as confidential adviser to Lord Dartmouth in the evacuation of Tangier and the dismantling of its fortifications. This

uneasy outpost of English trade against the Barbary pirates had come to Charles in the dower of his Portuguese queen, but the expense of its upkeep proved more than Parliament could stomach, and England remained without a Mediterranean fortress for some twenty years, until the capture of Gibraltar, on whose formidable bulk Pepys from a distance cast covetous eyes in vain.

This journey revealed to Pepys the shocking demoralization that had set in during his absence from the Navy. Discipline was flouted with impunity, favoritism was rampant, ships and stores were in ruinous condition, admirals and captains regarded their command as an opportunity for private profit. Their ships competed with trading vessels for the transport of precious cargoes, and the movements of ships were largely dictated by the chance of picking up a profitable freight. Political influence far outweighed seamanship in the making of appointments, there was no definite and unified policy in the administration, hardly a shadow of healthy tradition in the service itself.

The following year, Pepys regained, nominally, his old Secretaryship. Actually, he was to make himself within two years virtually the paramount authority in naval matters, and to work a reform whose influence long outlasted his retirement in 1688. He set himself to rebuild and refit the neglected ships, and by an endlessly fertile series of rules, whose execution was safeguarded by unceasing vigilance and adequate penalties, to restore the corrupted morale of the fleet.

"Pepys conceived, pronounced, and recorded the rules which time and the long momentum of work and precept were to make alike the routine and the spirit of a great service. To obey orders punctually and without question and to hold the regulations of the Admiralty as more sacred than the Ten Commandments, to do one's



SAMUEL PEPYS
(From the portrait by Kneller.)

duty for one's bare wages without cavil and in the face of death, such was the creed which the little scribe in the great wig taught the fighting men of the Stuart Navy."

Against him he had the reckless and touchy individualism of the time, the convenience and the personal profit of individuals, all the inertia of privileged carelessness and unsupervised immunity. This book is the record of the ceaseless and on the whole successful struggle to turn the navy into a well-equipped and well-ordered service. Though the year after the Revolution of 1688 saw Pepys once more out of office, his innovations went on by their own momentum. The victorious navy of the century following was animated by his spirit and administered by his rules.

Mr. Bryant has presented the history of these six eventful years in carefully, but unobtrusively documented detail. His absorbed and respectful interest in his hero is infectious, transmitted to the reader in the very spirit of Pepys' own diaries and letters, many of which are here for the first time made available, in substance at least, to the general reader.

The Servant in the House

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"A Good Home With Nice People," by Josephine Lawrence, McClelland and Stewart. \$2.50.

THE hired girl of a generation ago has become the Domestic Servant or Household Helper of today; a promotion in title which only serves to emphasize the demotion in status. The hired girl was an accepted part of the household. She worked with her mistress at a task that required the toil and energy of both. The domestic servant of today has become, from the point of view of many employers, simply another labor-saving device, deaf, mindless, voiceless. Her only advantage over a robot server is that she can and does give notice. This is infuriating to mistresses who discuss the problem angrily, helplessly and endlessly with other mistresses or anyone who will listen.

Such is the thesis of Josephine Lawrence's latest novel "A Good Home With Nice People." Anyone who has ever dealt with a domestic servant in a middle-class American home will agree that the problem is worth discussion. So will any domestic servant. And almost any supervisor of a Domestic Exchange will admit that Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. National, though scarcely typical mistresses, are recognizable as horrible examples.

Miss Lawrence has written the story of these two appalling ladies and the unfortunate girl whose bad luck it was to serve them. She has set down her material with vigor, irony and indignation, but it still remains less a novel than a thesis, with characters as marginal illustrations. The author of "A Good Home With Nice People" has a wonderful eye for detail, a sharp ear for dialogue, and a lively understanding of the ugly and absurd motives underlying the behavior of certain nice people. But with all this admirable equipment she has still failed to make her characters living, poignant or even deeply infuriating. The weakness of "A Good Home With Nice People" is that the author set herself to prove a point rather than to create a world of living people. Here everything is strained to the thesis. No two people can meet anywhere for the briefest period in these

pages without falling into instant discussion, weary or furious, of the domestic servant problem, as though it were some form of national crisis. Every character is bent to the special attitude the problem creates. They are all caught at their most absurd, ignominious or detestable moments, by Miss Lawrence's unfailing camera-eye. But these moments hardly tell the whole of their story.

"A Good Home With Nice People" has most of the virtues, as well as most of the defects of good naturalistic writing. It is sharply detailed, but it isn't vivid. It is exact, but it does not leave one with a heightened

FROM MY FEBRUARY GARDEN OF VERSES

TWINKLE, twinkle, little star! You must wonder what we are, Hanging in the heavens so calm. Like a very ugly bomb. Twinkle, twinkle, watch us well! We may blow ourselves to hell!

THERE is a man in our town, And he is wondrous wise. He ran into a ball of wool And put it on his eyes.

And when he found his eyes were wet With silly tears for Spain, He found another ball of wool And stuffed it in his brain.

LIONEL REID.

sense of life. It will leave the reader certainly more aware, but its values in its documentary rather than in its literary quality.

The irony in "A Good Home With Nice People" is lively, shrewd and over-subtitled. Miss Lawrence writes as plainly between the lines as she does on them, and more than any complacent mistress will find herself openly pilloried here for the qualities that she most admires in herself as an employer. If the domestic servants of America should ever attain to class-consciousness as a ruthless, exploited and unprotected group, "A Good Home With Nice People" would serve as an admirable text book.

BOOK OF THE WEEK

Biography of a "Superior Man"

BY EDGAR MCINNIS

"William Pitt, Earl of Chatham," by Brian Tunstall, Mussion. \$6.00.

THE elder Pitt is one of those difficult characters who rouse upon acquaintance a mixture of admiration and dislike. Genius is always apt to be difficult, and in the case of Pitt his genius was more than balanced by an egotism of the most exasperating kind. His classic remark, "I know that I can save this country and that no one else can," was undoubtedly true enough; but the manners which this sublime self-confidence encouraged him to adopt were infuriating to many of his contemporaries and unattractive to posterity. Between his exaggerated servility toward the king and his contemptuous haughtiness toward his colleagues there seems to have been almost no middle ground. He was a "superior man"; but the extent to which he presumed on that superiority was hardly a sign of true greatness of spirit.

Yet there was real greatness in him. It had serious and even fatal limitations; it showed itself only in special fields, and even then it was at times vitiated by Pitt's own shortcomings; but it none the less raised him head and shoulders over the statesmen of his time. Mr. Tunstall sets his greatness in its exact perspective. "These are the twin monuments of Chatham's career, his triumphant direction of the Seven Years' War and his refusal to countenance civil war in America." There were other elements in his career which were far less admirable. There are blemishes even on these twin monuments. But his achievements as an imperial statesman have outweighed in reputation all the blunders into which his erratic temperament betrayed him, and do much to justify Mr. Tunstall's statement: "Few will deny that Chatham was the greatest public man born in England since Cromwell."

The present biography of Mr. Tunstall is an admirable and a welcome contribution to the understanding of Chatham. In the twenty-five years since the publication of Professor Williams' two-volume biography, a vast amount of work has been done on the period of Chatham's lifetime, and particularly on the early years of the reign of George III. This work seriously modifies many of the older views of the characters and events of the period, and casts new light on the significance of Chatham's position and policy. It is not the least of Mr. Tunstall's services that he has given to this material the synthesis which is so essential for a true understanding of Chatham's career.

Imperial Strategy

THE really great period of that career is as brief as it is triumphant. It is confined to those four years in which he took hold of the rudder that Newcastle and his associates were making of Britain's war policy and transformed it into a decisive victory. Mr. Tunstall makes it one of his special tasks to show how Pitt's conception of imperial strategy evolved in clarity, and how he succeeded in applying it with vigor and decision. The operations which led to the occupying of France's whole strength in continental operations

while English arms swept her out of both Canada and India were the work of Pitt as the dictatorial director of British policy. And it at the end he lost sight of his real objective and threatened to involve his country in a prolonged and useless struggle in Europe, that still could not undo the striking achievement which crowned the first British empire.

His attitude on the American controversy, the second great monument of his career, is a more ambiguous matter. There was a fine generosity about his appreciation of the virtues of the American colonies, and much sound sense, though his constitutional law may have been unsound—in his attitude toward the taxation of America. With all its misconceptions, his speech of January, 1766, bears the stamp of greatness throughout. But it is certain that he did not understand the breadth of the issues at stake, and that his idea of avoiding taxation but stressing the full imperial authority in all other matters could have done little more than postpone the ultimate breach. And it is still more certain—and Mr. Tunstall brings this out with the greatest clarity—that his political tactics were fatal to the success of his efforts to heal the quarrel between Britain and her colonies.

Limited Viewpoint

THE truth is that Chatham had no real understanding of the realities of politics and no truly broad views on policy generally. The shrewd Horace Walpole wrote what might have been his epitaph: "Peace was not his element; not did his talent lie in the details that restore a nation by slow and wholesome progress." The full effects were seen when he came to form a ministry in 1767. Burke later poured scorn on the lack of homogeneity in personnel and the utter absence of reasoned and consistent policy which marked the Chatham-Grafton ministry, and historians have echoed his verdict. Mr. Tunstall himself, in an excellent analysis, adds numerous confirmatory footnotes to Burke's condemnation, and his description of Chatham's subsequent failure in political tactics leaves nothing more to be said.

THESE features make this volume a clear and admirably balanced study of Chatham's public life; and if his private life occupies a minor place, Mr. Tunstall has taken care to bring out the part which Lady Hester Grenville played in her husband's career. His portrait of her is clear and sympathetic, and illuminates her shrewdness and patience in a very difficult role. There are one or two other character sketches, such as that of Temple, which are drawn with clarity and economy. There might have been many more; for this was an age of personalities in politics, and a fuller description of certain of the characters would have contributed to the lighter side of this work. The author has a good eye for an occasional humorous touch, but the book as a whole demands careful reading. It is, however, not really a critic, but a serious piece of scholarship on a subject of the first importance, and one which will take a worthy place among the best of recent historical biographies.

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THE BOOKSHELF

John Wilkes Booth, Assassin

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

"The Man Who Killed Lincoln," by Philip Van Doren Stern. Macmillan. \$3.35.

THE 130th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was recently celebrated in the United States, and almost co-incidentally the above volume, first succinct account of his assassination, John Wilkes Booth, was issued from the press. Assassinations of public men have been frequent even in our own times, but no other crime has so seized the imagination of mankind since the assassination of Julius Caesar on March 15th, B.C. In the minds of millions of people the slaying of Lincoln on April 14th, 1865 (Good Friday) ranks as a tragedy second only to the Crucifixion. It is strange that no previous writer has thought of availing himself of the enormous amount of material which exists with reference to the event, to present a relatively complete picture of the assassin himself. Mr. Stern dramatically reconstructs the central character and his deed, and though some of the conversations are imaginary, they are psychologically true.

Lincoln was murdered in a box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, at 10.15 p.m., April 14th, and died in a house across the street at 7.22 a.m. next day. Before midnight the Secretary for War, E. M. Stanton, one of the few who had his wits about him, set up a tribunal of enquiry and in another room of the house, examined everyone connected with Ford's Theatre, and others who had seen and talked with Booth prior to the crime. In the morning the President's death-bed and Lincoln breathed his last, uttered the immortal words: "Now he belongs to the ages."

Then the drag-net enquiry was resumed. Many innocent persons as well as several guilty accessories were arrested. At the trial of the latter in May over 200 witnesses were heard. Their testimony as well as hundreds of depositions not used, are on file in the War Department, and were made available to Mr. Stern. Thus the author had no difficulty in learning just how Booth behaved and what he said, before and after the event. In handling this maze of material, Mr. Stern shows penetrating selective intelligence, and his book is a cogent and gripping narrative, which, once started, is difficult to lay down.

Booth as Actor

IN CONCENTRATING on the crime Mr. Stern has, I think, paid too little attention to the hereditary aspects of Booth's case; but he does clear up the common conception that the assassin was a dissolute out-of-work actor. He was in fact the handsomest actor on the American stage, and a man of undoubted genius, well-known as a Shakespearean star where ever he went. It is estimated that in 1861 he earned \$20,000 playing under the then prevailing stock company system. Less than a month before his crime he had won laurels in two old tragedies, "Pescara" and "The Apostate" at Ford's Theatre, and it was his intimate acquaintance with that playhouse and everybody connected with Laura Keane's organization that enabled him to perfectly time and execute his crime. Comparing earnings of actors in the sixties with those of today Booth's rewards were proportionately on a parity with those of most present Hollywood stars. He was a scion of the most brilliant of American theatrical families, and the sensation caused by his crime was analogous to that which would be created did John Barrymore suddenly slay Franklin Roosevelt. Booth was but 26 and an athlete. His stage tricks were somewhat similar to those of Douglas Fairbanks. He was called the "acrobatic actor," because at his first entrance in "Macbeth" he used to leap to the centre of the stage from a high scenic rock. In planning his crime he decided to use this device to escape, and leaped to the stage from the President's box. But for one fortuitous circumstance he would have gotten clean away. As he leaped one of his spurs caught a flag draping the box, and as he alighted he broke the fibula of his left leg just above the ankle. Therefore he could make but slow progress after he rode away from Washington, and was obliged to hide in a thicket in thickets and barns until apprehended near Port Conway, Virginia, on April 26th. The diary he wrote during this period shows that he imagined himself a modern Brutus, and savior of the people of the South.

The name of Brutus was a sacred one in the Booth family and the patronymic of his father, Junius Brutus Booth, whom Joseph Jefferson in his old age described as the greatest tragic actor America had ever known. The ancestors of the elder Booth were connected by blood with John Wilkes, the English radical. Reckless radicalism was in Booth's blood, and insanity also. At the time of John Wilkes Booth's birth, the father was a victim of alcoholic insanity. The son became an alcoholic as early as his sixteenth year, but in that hard-drinking age this was not a drawback to advancement. On the night Lincoln was shot, more than half the male population of Washington had been drunk since the previous Sunday when Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.

Story of the Crime

THE diabolical cleverness with which he planned the crime and how to get to the carefully guarded Lincoln makes an absorbing tale. He timed it carefully to take place when but one actor in the cast of "The American Cousin" would be on the stage. As he was gliding along the gallery to the box, he was stopped by a guard who unfortunately did not

know who he was. He at once produced the visiting card of Senator Hale, the newly appointed Minister to Spain (to whose daughter Bessie he was secretly engaged), and was allowed to pass.

Assassination was an afterthought conceived on Tuesday, April 11th. Throughout the war, "camouflaged" by his calling as a traveling actor, he had been a secret agent of the South forwarding messages between Montreal and Richmond; and had done a great service by running the blockade with a consignment of quinine. His chief associate had been a very young but able spy, John Harrison Surratt of Surrattsville, Maryland—not far from the Booth home at Belair in that state. In the autumn of 1894 the pair had planned to abduct Lincoln and convey him through Maryland to Richmond. They had many associates whose names were never discovered, but Lincoln was too closely guarded to accomplish the job. Lee's surrender turned Booth into a homicide. His plot incubated within three days, included also the simultaneous assassination of Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Vice President Andrew Johnson and Gen. Grant. A real "killer" named Lewis Paine was sent to Seward's home and that statesman was saved only by an iron collar placed on his neck because of a dislocation of the jaw. After that, a German wastrel, was to have killed Johnson at the Kirkwood Hotel but got drunk instead. Surratt was assigned to kill Grant on a railroad train, but Grant was too closely guarded. The idea back of all this was that with the North in disorder the South could rise again. It was madness because the South was bled white. It will never be known whether Booth when run to earth in a Virginia tobacco barn was shot by a soldier or committed suicide—probably the latter.

In the outcome, four persons, three of whom were undoubtedly guilty, were hanged. The fourth was the mother of John Surratt. She perhaps knew of the abduction conspiracy but was undoubtedly innocent of any knowledge of the assassination plot. Several persons guilty of no offence save that of succoring the injured Booth while unaware of his crime were sent to prison.

The case of Surratt is amazing. Whether he tried to get at Grant is uncertain, but on Tuesday, April 18th, he reached Montreal, and remained there in hiding until September despite a reward of \$25,000 offered for his capture. Then he sailed for England in disguise but was betrayed by a surgeon on the boat. No Atlantic cable at that time, and Surratt managed to get away to Rome where he enlisted in the Papal Zouaves as John Watson. He was recognized by another American and arrested, but made his escape to Alexandria, Egypt. Again he was arrested and ultimately brought back to America in 1867. Public rage had subsided and he was freed. He settled down in business in Baltimore where he died in 1916 at the age of 73. In all the 51 years that had elapsed since Lincoln's death he had never broken silence.

THE CANADIAN SCENE

"The High Plains," by Wilfrid Eggleston. Macmillan. \$2.25.

"Sackcloth for Banner," by Jean-Charles Harvey. Macmillan. \$2.25.

BY EDWARD DIX

KNOWING that the native character is not without its blind side, this reviewer has no fear that too many people will agree with him about Mr. Wilfrid Eggleston's new Canadian novel. Nevertheless, speaking for those who may feel that a country is best expressed through the people who happen to be living in it, he is glad to report that Mr. Eggleston's "The High Plains" is a significant and valuable piece of work.

As a boy, the author of this penetrating study of western Canada came to know the West well. As a journalist, within the last few years, he has written extensively of it—of a West stricken by drought, of the tragedy of its people. But newspaper reports, although they have made Mr. Eggleston known to the Canadian public, have not been enough. To a mind as honest and sensitive as his, something of the living quality of the West, the thing that he felt and saw and heard there, was lacking. The tragedy, to be properly understood, had to be reduced to its human form. His book is an attempt to do so. If you do not think that as an approach to a study of Canadian people this method is a new and important one, "High Plains" is not your kind of a book. You had better stick to Hansard. Or to the Sunday afternoon broadcasts of Mr. George McCullagh.

The Barnes family who were English immigrants settled in southern Saskatchewan in the years immediately before the war. The government had recently withdrawn the ranching leases in that particular district and opened the country to the rush of new settlers. It was new land, not proven land, at least the Barnes had been warned, but David, the father, was courageous and willing; his family of four were young and healthy; and, with the determination born of years of yearning for the new life of Canada, he was eager to take the chance.

Mr. Eggleston gives you the story of this family from their first prosperous harvest, through the succeeding years of drought and despair, to that last summer when, broken in health and spirit and almost destitute, they gave up the struggle as others had done before them and turned their back on all that had once seemed so promising. It is a tragedy of hopeless frustration, projected through the life of the younger Barnes boy, Eric, who feels the injustice and

heartbreak of it but is powerless to free himself.

The story is told with dramatic emphasis. There are some imperfections, of course. The novel is Mr. Eggleston's first. He fumbles at times, as in the murder episode—part of the plot that makes everything turn out fairly happily for Eric in the end—when the book looked like turning into a detective story. But except for this instance, "High Plains" is free of invention. It seems Mr. Eggleston is so sure of his material that he cannot go wrong. Even if his prose has little distinction, the lack of style does not hurt the effect. There is a sense of space in his book, of light, of color, and he makes his people live completely and with tragic significance.

TO THE reviewer accustomed to the hard-hitting ironies of Monsieur Jean-Charles Harvey's *Le Jour*, the romantic atmosphere of his novel, "Sackcloth for Banner" was somewhat of a surprise. Although week by week there is evidence to show that Monsieur Harvey is a poet, and a good poet, the part of romanticist was not the one that I'd thought of for him. Voltaire or, perhaps, Anatole France seemed to be more Jean-Charles Harvey's dish. Instead the author of "Sackcloth for Banner" turns out to be suspiciously like the pale-faced French Romanticists who were a pleasant snare in one's youth and later a bad habit. It's rather unsettling.

Perhaps it all comes from being translated. Perhaps, when put into English no matter how good, the best French does lose something of its flavor. The English language, it seems, must always remain *la langue des chiens*. Or it may be that in the years that have lapsed since "Sackcloth for Banner" was brought out Monsieur Harvey himself has changed. He has become harder and sharper, perhaps—the kind of man who is happier now telling Monsieur Camille Houde where exactly to get off.

The matter of Monsieur Harvey's romanticism is brought up because from his novel we were led to expect some strong stuff in his one-man rebellion against the powers in Quebec. Evidence of this revolt is there all right, but a generation raised on, say, the education of Studs Lonnie or press photographs of the war in Spain is not the kind guaranteed to take easily to his hero, Max Hubert. Max didn't hit hard enough. Nor does Jean-Charles Harvey. Not in "Sackcloth for Banner," anyway. In *Le Jour*, now, it's another matter. No pulling punches there.

"Sackcloth for Banner," you see, is somewhat dated. As *Les Demi-Civilisés* it appeared nearly six years ago. As *Les Demi-Civilisés* it ought to have stayed in this translation, even if that meant going to the dictionary for some people. "Sackcloth for Banner," as a title, is simply awful. When the book was brought out in 1934, it caused a sensation in Quebec. To give you an idea how correctly Jean-Charles Harvey had sized up his

milieu through Max Hubert, this is what happened. The Church in Quebec cracked down on him. The book was banned. He lost his position as Editor-in-Chief of *Le Soleil*. Four years later, when you'd think the hierarchy had done its worst, Premier Duplessis dismissed him from the Quebec Civil Service.

In a foreword to the English edition the editor of *Saturday Night* says of Harvey that "what he hates, and what he wants to see robbed of power, is not any individual or any number of individuals; it is the crowd, the unreflecting and collectively cowardly mob who can always be manipulated by the most conscienceless among them..."

Still after that collectively cowardly mob, Jean-Charles Harvey has widened the scope of his revolt. It is not now Quebec alone. With *Le Jour* he has taken it into the entire country.

THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. McAREE

TODD DOWNING has written three or four books about murders along the Mexican border, and we may have mentioned one or two of them here. They were not important enough, however, to remain in our mind and we had placed Mr. Downing as one of the hundred or two average American writers of detective fiction. But now in "Death Under the Moonflower" (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.25) he has produced one of the best stories we have read in months. It is refreshingly original in plot and motive, the characters are all alive and individual and the suspense is maintained right up to the end. It possesses a quality which many first-class detective stories lack. It is exciting. It is also profoundly baffling. We salute it with a cheer. Also first-class, but in a very different way is "The Stone-ware Monkey," by R. Austin Freeman (Mussion, \$2). The hero is, of course, the dignified, not to say priggish, Dr. John Thorndyke, perhaps the most learned of all amateur and professional sleuths in fiction. Knowing Mr. Austin's little tricks pretty well, the reader will not be long in spotting the murderer, although the means by which he was detected remain in the doctor's massive brain until the end. The book is written in the antique Victorian English of which Mr. Freeman is unable to break himself and is well up to his average in this field which is high. "Death Plays Solitaire" by F. L. Goldman (Longmans, Green, \$2.25) is one of those numerous American stories dealing with the reporter turned detective. It is one of the best of its kind we have read in a long time, a kind of rational thriller. Perhaps we ought to cease mentioning the Agatha Christie stories of Hercule Poirot as they appear, our readers taking it for granted that they are thin and incredible, and that Mrs. Christie, apparently, has exhausted this once rich vein. The best we can say of "Murder For Christmas" is that it has a clever jacket.



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WORLD OF ART

The Architects Tell Their Story

BY GRAHAM McINNES

ARCHITECTURE is of all the arts that which touches us most nearly. We must live in houses, walk down streets, sit in theatres, eat in cafés, buy tickets in stations, work in factories and offices, swim at beaches and play in parks. Yet to the layman architecture often seems curiously remote and theoretical. I think this is partly due to the divorce in the mind of the public—and often in actual practice—between architect and builder.

At the seventh biennial exhibition of architecture and the allied arts which is being held at the Art Gallery of Toronto by the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects, something is being done to correct this impression. That something begins with the catalogue—where the interdependence of architect, builder, craftsman and consumer is vividly portrayed in diagram—and is given added meaning by the excellent display of the Housing Committee. We are brought face to face with architecture in action, as an art with deep and widespread social implications. We realize that true architecture is a mode of life, an expression of the group existence of a whole people. And it is a realization that is most stimulating.

Tradition Reigns

THE present showing may be divided into three sections: current Canadian architectural practice, individual work by recognized masters, housing and town planning. The first section is perhaps the less interesting, at least to the non-professional. It is, of course, hard to judge by photo-

THIS brings us to the Housing Committee's exhibit, which stresses the social aspect of architecture and planning, and points the truth that you cannot build in a vacuum. A decently designed building may show up its surroundings, but these very surroundings, detract from its excellence. Planning on a large scale, with broad vision, is necessary. How our own city has lacked large scale planning and broad vision is made only too plain by the fascinating maps which the committee has prepared. Civic apathy and speculative building produced the congested arteries and bottle necks which no amount of streamlined street-cars will empty. Short of radical re-planning, the system of ravine parkways seems an excellent palliative. But will a city which allowed its magnificent water-front to be covered with factories and railroad tracks be interested in far-sighted projects? Will a city which has given the speculative builder free rein, which has time and again allowed parish pump politics to kill planning schemes, look with favor on imagination and vision? Will a city which has failed even to provide its children with an adequate supply of parks be ashamed at least into planning for the children of the future? These are the questions implicit in Dr. Bruce's report; these are the questions you ask as you examine the committee's maps, plans and statistics. It isn't a matter of morals—we all know you can't railroad people into doing something they don't want to do by shouting hellfire and brimstone at them—it's a question of convenience, economy, health and progress. It's a question of all the normal needs of any civilized community.

When you've done with the maps, have a look at Alvar Aalto's work, and see what an imaginative architect can accomplish in a sympathetic community. There are fine architects and planners here amongst us capable of similar enterprise. It is by exhibitions like this that the general public will be prepared for their employment in re-creating our surroundings. Don't miss this show; go to enthuse, to applaud, to laugh or to curse, but go.

Getting Together

WE LIVE in an age of shirts and labels, and woe to the man who attempts to assert his individuality too freely. Depending on where we live, we are continually forced, or urged to join leagues, associations and fronts on pain of ostracism or worse. As union is supposed to be strength, and as artists are notoriously disunited people, they are very vulnerable to this sort of approach. The average artist belongs to at least one society, and may belong to several. It rarely worries him that the aims of the bodies to which he belongs may be contradictory, that their executives may glare at each other in public, and that the demands which they make on him may seriously impair his productive capacity. He wants peace and quiet, so he joins, knowing that once he has joined, he won't be bothered again until the next society is formed, and occasionally believing that he has done himself a good turn.

In some cases, this is true; but when you consider that Canada has between thirty and thirty-five artists' associations of various brands and colors, it is plain that many of them can serve no useful purpose, even if we bear in mind the geographical limitations of this country. Consequently, there is a growing desire on the part of the artist to be left alone. He may cling to societies devoted to one particular medium; he may support his regional society out of local pride; but he tends to fight shy of societies with an ideology or a purpose.

With a Purpose

IN THE middle of all this, up springs a new society in Montreal, and strangely enough, though it's a society "with a purpose," it will probably be immensely successful. I think this is because it makes no attempt to evangelize prospects into submission, while its base is broad enough to secure wide adherence, and its purpose necessary enough to gain immediate support. It is called the Contemporary Arts Society; its organizing committee is headed by John Lyman; it had its first meeting in Montreal



GETTING DOWN TO EARTH. This is Toronto's City Hall, but actually only a portion of the topmost part of the famous tower, photographed by "Jay" with his new ultra-magnification telephoto lens. At left is the scaffolding used by workmen to repair the gargoyles which have developed the annoying habit of shedding stone scales on the ground far below.

this week. Now in 1768 the Royal Academy was founded in England so that certain artistic precepts might be enshrined. Since that date academic art has enjoyed an official blessing, has had official spokesmen and institutional bodies to defend its own standards. There seems no reason why non-academic art shouldn't do the same. And that is what the Contemporary Arts Society proposes. Its aim is broad and general—"to defend the professional interests of modern artists and the cause of modern art in general." A lot of people will be able to get together on that. Obviously the word "modern" needs defining, and Lyman defines it in suggesting that membership be open to painters, sculptors and graphic artists of professional standards, whose standpoint is sincerely non-academic. An interesting departure is the planning of a special section for lay members.



SINCLAIR LEWIS, Nobel prize-winning American novelist who makes a stage appearance as "commentator" with his own new play "Angela Is Twenty-Two" which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week of February 27.

Eventually, the Society hopes that branches will be formed in other cities throughout Canada.

We've seen a number of art bodies spring up, blossom, and fall into a lethargic torpor during the past few years. I don't prophesy such a future for this new society. Its purpose is sound, its organizers are sincere, its basis is broad, and above all, it wears no shirt. It appeals to everybody except the traditional academicist. In other words, it appeals to the great majority of our artists.

Photo Competition

THE London, England, "Studio" has opened its annual photographic competition for the survey of the year's photography which it publishes every spring. Canadians are invited to contribute, and to have their material in by March 21st. There are no restrictions as to subject matter, and entrants are asked to send details as to camera, exposure, type of film, etc. with their photographs. All correspondence and material should be addressed to "The Studio," 44 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2, England.

Help for Orphans

IF YOU want to pick up some bargains in contemporary Canadian painting, sculpture and crafts, be sure to go along to the auction in aid of the Spanish Orphans at the Women's Art Association, 23 Prince Arthur Avenue. The date is Saturday 26th—the date of this issue. Among those contributing work are such well known figures in the art world as Sir Frederick Banting, Florence Wyle, Lawren Harris, Frank Carmichael, Dorothy Stevens, Pegi Nicol and Nicholas Hornyansky.

ON FEBRUARY 18th C. G. Cumming opened a one-man show of portraits and landscapes at the Malloney Galleries on Grenville Street. The exhibition will be open till March 4th.

ONE-MAN SHOW

BY P. W. LUCE

ONE OF THE promising younger artists of British Columbia, Mr. P. V. Ustinow, recently attracted more than passing attention with a one-man show held in the Vancouver Art Gallery, when he displayed his versatility with oils, watercolors, pastels, pencil sketches, and a plaster plaque of the King and Queen. While some of the exhibits were criticized for a lack of vigor and originality, the majority showed a mastery of technique and a harmony of detail that received the cordial approval of the many visitors.

Mr. Ustinow has an easy natural style which is particularly suited to harbor and riverside scenes, always popular subjects with Pacific Coast artists. A representative picture of this class is "Idle Tugboats," a distinctive study of waterfront inactivity under existing economic conditions. "Girl in Grey," a large oil, and a pastel, "Self Portrait," are both outstanding pieces of work, while a black and white, "The Old Ranger" also drew much favorable comment. Fourteen pencil sketches are included in the showing.

A Russian by birth, Mr. Ustinow has made his home in Vancouver for a number of years. In 1935 his portrait "Maestro Fabri" won the silver medal offered annually for competition by the council of the Art Gallery. He is an instructor at the evening classes of the Vancouver School of Art.

Co-incident with the Ustinow show, the Art Gallery had on view a traveling collection of woodcuts, etchings, engravings, and textiles arranged by the Association of Polish Graphic Artists.

COMING EVENTS

REVEALING the usual theatrical procedure, which is to present a play on Broadway first and then send it on tour, "Angela Is Twenty-Two," with Philip Merivale as the star and its co-author, Sinclair Lewis, making a personal stage appearance as commentator, will begin an engagement at the Royal Alexandra on Monday evening, February 27, prior to its showing in New York.

That this departure from custom can be successful is definitely proven by "Angela Is Twenty-Two," which by the time it reaches Toronto will have been on tour for nine weeks, during which time it has gone no closer to Broadway than Cleveland. The play is scheduled to open in New York in the spring.

Sinclair Lewis, famed as the author of "Main Street," "Babbitt," "Arrowsmith," "It Can't Happen Here," etc., and as the first American to win the Nobel Prize for literature, wrote "Angela Is Twenty-Two" in collaboration with Fay Wray, the picture star. It is his third play to reach production, the others having been "Hobomelia," written in 1919, and "Jayhawker," written in collaboration with Lloyd Lewis, the Chicago drama critic, and produced in New York in 1934 with Fred Stone as star.

John Wildberg, who is both attorney



IDA KREHM, Canadian pianist who will be heard in the Women's Musical Club's final concert of the season at Hart House Theatre on Thursday, March 2, at 3 p.m.

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MISS MEGAN TAYLOR, OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Lady Figure Skating Champion of the World, who will be one of the featured artists in this year's Carnival

That the Club's annual Carnival, so hopefully inaugurated many years ago, would in its thirty-second edition be seen on five consecutive nights exceeds the most sanguine dreams of its founders but in again increasing the number of performances (this year from four to five nights) the Club was influenced by the fact that once more the mail order demand had exhausted the available supply for the original four nights.

The persistent requests for tickets, while extremely flattering to the Carnival management, has necessarily forced our members, in agreeing to a fifth night, to accept even greater claims on their time and energy. Over a hundred of the performers are young children and a large majority of the adults are engaged in professional or commercial life. As a matter of fact, the extension of the performances to five nights is in the nature of an experiment, as far as the Club is concerned, and it may be impossible to continue it in subsequent years.

Spurred on by the continued support afforded the Carnival by the public, the Club has endeavored to produce each year the finest possible entertainment. To all subscribers the Club wishes to extend its sincere thanks.

and entrepreneur in New York, is the producer of "Angela Is Twenty-Two" which has been staged by Harry Wagstaff Gribble, one of the theatre's leading directors. Opposite Philip Merivale in the title role is Flora Campbell, a youngster, who is widely touted as the find of the season. The other players include Royal Beal, Barry Sullivan, Richard Kendrick, Mary Howes, Joaquin Souther and Barbara Thatcher.

ANYONE whose heart is still young enough to accept a fairy story of a shining prince and a golden-haired princess; anyone who would permit the intoxication of sweet sounds to possess their very soul, will enjoy "Lohengrin." One of the most beautiful of all operas, and one of the most inspired, Wagner's great music-drama will be presented in Massey Hall on February 28 and March 2 by the Opera Guild of Toronto. As music, "Lohengrin" contains some of Wagner's finest inspirations, some of the greatest music of all time. The "Swan" music, Elsa's "Dream," and many other lovely passages are also unsurpassably beautiful, and generations of couples seem unwilling to proceed down the nuptial aisle to any music but the "Lohengrin Wedding March."

An old German legend, the English one of King Arthur and his knights, and material from many other sources, were drawn upon by Richard Wagner for his "Lohengrin" opera. Its presentation by the Opera Guild will be in English. The staging, lighting, costumes and all of the embellishments of operatic production

will be the best that money can buy, it being the aim of the Opera Guild to have with this production the same marked artistic success that featured its presentation of "Tannhauser" two seasons ago.

Sir Ernest MacMillan will conduct the opening performance on Tuesday evening, February 28, and Ettore Mazzoleni, under whose direction the principals and chorus are being rehearsed, will do the conducting at the second performance, Thursday, March 2.



GREGOR PIATIGORSKY, world famous 'cellist who will be heard in the Eaton Auditorium on Thursday, March 2 in one of the concerts of the Music Masters' series.



UPHILL IS GOOD FUN. Beginning their climb at Hill 70, most famous of Laurentian ski hills at St. Sauveur des Monts, from left to right are: Miss Maud Hicks, Toronto; Miss Peggy Angus, Victoria, B.C.; Miss Barbara Steele, Westmount, P.Q.

—Photograph courtesy Canadian National Railways.

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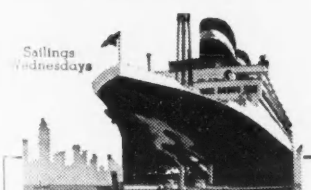
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PORTS OF CALL

The Soviets Plan A Palace

BY PETER GOSPODIN

WHEN the Palace of Soviets, the projected gigantic monument to Lenin that will be 100 feet taller than the Empire State Building, is finished in 1942, it will overlook a city completely modernized and reconstructed. By that time, the once semi-Oriental Moscow will have been completely transformed into a modern city of steel, stone and glass. Already the panorama of the Soviet Union's teeming capital indicates the sweeping changes that have been brought about by the ten-year plan of reconstruction that was inaugurated in 1935. The cheerful and varied lines of the Metro stations, the architecture of the Moscow-Volga Canal, the broadened boulevards, the glass-walled office buildings all reflect the motivating force that is behind the construction of the massive monument of the Soviet era.

To the tourist who revisits Moscow, even after only a year's absence, the changes in the appearance of streets and squares are little short of amazing. This same holds true for Moscovites who return to their native city after periods of service away from home. Many claim proudly that they lose their way among the new buildings and streets.

The familiar comparison of modern Moscow with the Moscow of Tsarist days offers some astounding facts. The one and a half million population of 1913 has increased to almost four million. A recent compilation of figures indicated that the industrial output of Moscow in 1936 exceeded the output of entire Russia in 1913 by some 2,000 million roubles. In the same year, 1913, Russia had 91 higher educational institutes and academies. At present Moscow alone has 74. In the single year, 1936, 150 elementary and secondary schools were built in Moscow as part of the vastly increased educational program. Tsarist Moscow had 16 libraries; Moscow today has over 2,000. Old Moscow had 14 theatres, Soviet Moscow has 60.

These figures in terms of buildings would seem sufficient to change the face of the entire city. With new transportation lines, government buildings, industrial construction, monuments, department stores, workers' homes, nurseries, parks, boulevards, the appearance of the city as well as the tempo of its activity is a dynamic transformation.

Nation in Miniature

IT IS often said that Moscow is the Soviet Union in miniature and it is this fact more than any other that has made this city so increasingly popular among foreign visitors. As the nucleus of the Soviet Universe it attracts thousands of Soviet visitors from the far-off republics of the U.S.S.R. The familiar phrase that "everyone is in Moscow, on his way to Moscow, or planning to go to Moscow" would seem to be no exaggeration. From every portion of the vast country come representatives either as visitors or as delegates to some conference, congress or festival. Caucasians in their belted jackets and bandoliers, Uzbeks in their gaily striped, quilted robes, fur clothed hunters from the far off taiga give exotic, living testimony of the diversity of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

To the visitors from abroad they lend Moscow a charm and cosmopolitan quality that is not easily forgotten. And it is interesting to note that many of these Soviet visitors travel farther to get to Moscow than Canadians do in their entire journey across the Atlantic and the continent. If a Canadian tourist traveled east the same distance from Halifax as a native of Vladivostok travels going west to Moscow, the Canadian would go well over a thousand miles past Moscow and find himself somewhere in the steppes of Central U.S.S.R.

Very often it is difficult to realize the vast expanse of the Soviet Union and yet Moscow, as the capital of one-sixth of the earth, does reflect the extent and variety of the full Soviet scene. At its numerous theatres one may see dance groups and folk art companies from far-flung regions. In its museums are to be found exhibitions which demonstrate the living conditions of peoples throughout



THE TALLEST BUILDING IN THE WORLD will be the new Palace of the Soviets, now under construction in Moscow and shown in scale model above. The statue of Lenin at the top will be twice the height of New York's famed Statue of Liberty. —Photo courtesy Intourist, Inc.

every part of the country. There is always a living study of the ethnography of the U.S.S.R. standing in the queue of reverent visitors waiting to be admitted to the interior of Lenin's granite mausoleum. The man on your right in a street car may never have seen snow, while to the woman on your left, an ocean may exist only in imagination.

For Sightseers

SOVIET and foreign visitors in Moscow are generally interested in the same sights. Foreign tourists

of Soviets will be devoted principally to meeting rooms and assembly halls and the main amphitheatre will accommodate more than 20,000 persons. Its structure will be so arranged that it will not have a single supporting pillar. Vertical transportation within the building will be managed through the use of 120 elevators and 60 high-speed escalators. The best view of reconstructed Moscow will be obtained from a terrace at the foot of the statue of Lenin: a position which may be reached by a three-minute elevator trip from the ground floor.



THE OLD MOSCOW. A splendid example of the massive pre-war architecture of the capital. This is the former English Nobility Club, now the Museum of the Revolution. —Photo courtesy Intourist, Inc.

generally spend a good deal of their time in observing the socialized institutions of the Soviet state; to Canadians and other foreign visitors such things as hospitals, clinics, nurseries and workers' homes provide a never-ending source of interest. However, on sightseeing excursions which include visits to the Metro and the new Moscow Volga Canal, etc. parties of foreigners invariably meet visitors from distant Soviet Republics.

At present the construction work on the massive Palace of Soviets is a deep source of interest to all of the visitors in Moscow although the work is still confined to the enormous foundations which are being built on the banks of the Moscow River. When finished, the building will be topped by a statue of Lenin, 325 feet high, more than twice the height of the Statue of Liberty in New York's harbor. The interior of the Palace

VICHY FESTIVAL

RENOWNED artists and eminent conductors in the international world of music will this year focus attention on Vichy's programs which are making the French Spa and resort a centre for lovers of music and the drama. "Vichy's rise as an international music centre has been no accidental gain from political prejudice, but the reward of artistically discriminating, well-balanced and carefully planned programs presented by its artists and conductors over a period of many years," stated Henry d'Ornano, Director of the French Government Tourist Bureau, who cites some of the musical productions that will be heard at Vichy this year.

Of especial interest to Canadians will be the Festival of Music and Drama to be presented in the Grand Casino under the direction of Rene Chauvet, who is well known to all music lovers. His presentations of the operatic fantasy "The Tales of Hoffman" have recently centered renewed international attention on this colorful spectacle. The Festival, with its presentations patterned to appeal to a variety of tastes, will this year open in June and continue with brilliant casts, conductors and productions throughout the summer season, climaxing its programs with the International Competition of Music scheduled for mid-September.

NOTABLE on the program of events will be the great number of popular and classical concerts to be given in the Casino. With specially designed costumes and stage settings, and with spectacular effects obtained through the use of lights and color, M. Chauvet's productions promise to present opera at its artistic and scenic best. Matinees of operette in which the "Grand Galas Lyriques" will figure of musical dreams, and of the ever-popular Vichy ballets are scheduled for the coming season and will present both beauty and dramatic interest to the world of music gathered at Vichy. While each year, for many years, Vichy has attracted international audiences with such conductors as Sir Thomas Beecham, Richard Strauss, Bruno Walter, Carl Elmdorf and Albert Wolff on the podium, a unique feature of the Vichy Festival this year will be the specialized programs to be given. For example, in place of the usually diversified offerings in which the works of a number of composers are heard, a series of concerts, covering a period of days will be devoted to the interpreta-

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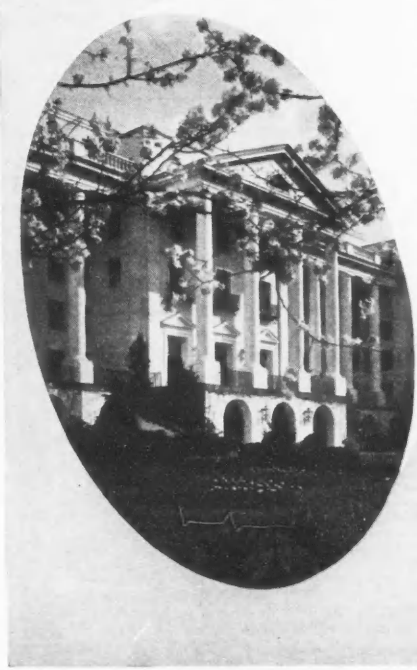
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tion of individual masters such as Beethoven, Brahms, Liszt, etc.

Supplementing the musical attractions will be the sports events where golf, tennis, fencing and pigeon-shooting vie in international championship tournaments. Beginning with the "Grand Horse Show" scheduled for June 28 to July 8, society and sports lovers will divide interest between the race meetings headed by the Grand Prix De Vichy and the aviation meets during August. For the tourist, the approach to Vichy is through a patchwork of ancient paths dating from Gallo-Roman days. In the calm and restful scenery of deep valleys, where medieval castles still mirror their outlines from forest hills in the winding waters of the River Allier, Vichy and its environs suggest a picturesque haven for those seeking health, the smiling facilities of a smart resort, the pleasures of a holiday vacation, and nature's most congenial setting for music lovers.

Among the tourist attractions is

the rich Romanesque art as seen in scores of castles, walled fortresses, and religious edifices of the Auvergne section. While Vichy dates from an ancient origin and the medicinal virtues of its waters were first known to the Romans, especially noteworthy are the sixth century feudal relics punctuating the beautiful walks and winding roads which characterize the pastoral setting of this resort. For those who wish to combine a sylvan journey with the mysteries of ancient days, the Castle of the Dukes of Bourbon at Gannat; the Castle of Lapalisse, its ancient masonry and decorations splendidly preserved; or the celebrated Castle of Randan, famed for its superb gardens and ancient moats, are all nearby and may easily be explored. Around Vichy clustered hamlets and the red roofs of Gothic houses beneath the gentle spires of ancient churches grace the valley and present interesting contrast to its dungeons, ramparts and chateaus of medieval severity.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Hobbies In The Modern Manner

BY BERNICE COFFEY

REGINA has one of the most interesting manifestations of a hobby to come to this column's attention in some time. No less than forty women make up a group actively interested in marionettes. All have learned the art from books with the assistance of Mrs. C. M. Willoughby who was dramatic instructor at Regina College.

It was Mrs. Willoughby who eight years ago suggested that the circle to which she belonged in Metropolitan Church take up the production of marionette shows. Throughout the following years, the Marionette Circle, as it is called, grew in size and activity to its present dignity of a downtown club room and little theatre where the club meets twice monthly.

The circle is divided into groups, some to mold the doll heads from papier maché or carve them from wood, some to prepare scenery, some to paint the heads, and others to assemble costumes. All members get a complete training in all phases of the work, are able to fill any capacity in producing the show if necessary. The dolls vary from 18 inches to 24 inches in height, and it would take one person probably a week to build one doll, working alone. To produce an average puppet show costs between \$50 and \$60, and each year the Circle has turned its allotment of \$200 towards support of the church. Small shows are produced during the year, but the Christmas show is the grand effort of the year.

Although the Circle was built with instruction from books on marionettes, ideas have been gathered from far corners of the continent. Mrs. Willoughby and Mrs. H. M. Schweitzer, co-directors, have visited puppet clubs at the University of Washington at Seattle, in Vancouver and San Francisco. The Circle itself is a member of the "Puppeteers of America."

Down to Earth

ON THIS page is a photograph showing the results of another woman's hobby—needlepoint, which continues to enlarge its number of enthusiasts. This is one of a set of tapestry seats worked by Mrs. R. H. Mayo of London, England, for the Chippendale chairs of the dining-room furniture of her London flat. They depict the Mayo crest—a dove holding an olive branch surrounded by laurel wreath, with initial in the corner.

Mrs. Mayo is the wife of Major Mayo, Technical General Manager of Imperial Airways, England, who is the inventor of the composite aircraft, the top half of which, "Mercury," made a record breaking flight last year from Foyens to Montreal and New York. Mrs. Mayo has traveled many thousands of miles by air as she has accompanied her husband on numerous occasions when he has been surveying new routes for Imperial Airways. One of these trips took her to New York in 1937 when the Bermuda-New York route was first surveyed. She has vivid recollections, too, of her first flight in 1924, when she was a passenger in an air race at Lympne, England, which in those early days of small and noisy planes was a curl-raising ordeal. There was only one other entry, whom her pilot defeated. It must be a pleasant sensation, even for an air-minded person as Mrs. Mayo, to come down to earth and the restful tranquility of a bout with needle and canvas.

Topper

A SUNNY sky overhead, a clear road ribboning miles ahead, and an open car with the top down—bliss, pure unalloyed bliss! And now if the sunny day grows showery it is not necessary to become as wet as a seal while you engage in an uneven wrestling match with the top. A new power-operated top does the job in 15 seconds.

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MISS KEITHLEY SNOWDEN, daughter of the Yorkshire novelist of that name, and cousin of the late Viscount Snowden, photographed at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., while a guest there. Miss Snowden is an authority on Tudor music.



THE FAMILY CREST worked in needlepoint on the seats of dining-room chairs. These are the work of Mrs. R. H. Mayo, wife of Major Mayo, Technical General Manager of Imperial Airways, England.

contain double-end pistons for exerting power either way, which in turn are geared up to the folding frame of the top. Special springs counterweight the top as it moves in either direction. Either raising or lowering is accomplished in about a quarter of a minute.

A single handle at the top of the windshield locks or unlocks the top with one motion, at the anchor hooks on three attachment posts. Above the main control switch is a warning, "Do not operate while car is in motion," to avoid possible sailboat effects that might rip the fabric.

TO THE studio of Katharine Powell, where our eyes were gladdened by one of the most engaging wall-papers called "Baby Birds." Set against a white background the design has a coral pink cage with an open door in which stands a mother bird in a state of maternal agitation as she watches her fledglings try their wings for the first time. Over her blue feathers she wears a jacket, on her head a green hat tied under the chin. One of her children has lost his hat during an involuntary tail-spin. Another lad, wearing a

ridiculous tam, perches on the back of the cage as he lugubriously looks the situation over. Two of the girls, with wings outstretched, are having a heart-to-heart talk. The comedian of the family, wearing an aviator's cap, does aerial stunts.

In pale corals and blues with strategic touches of pale green and violet, "Baby Birds" would add enchanting color and spirited humor to the walls of a powder room or the bed-room of a sophisticated baby—either infant or adult.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Brooks Gossage, of Toronto, is spending some weeks in Florida.

Mrs. W. Mulock Boulton, of Toronto, Mr. Charles Boulton, have left Toronto by motor for the south.

Mrs. H. S. Wilson, formerly Miss Frances Cudlip, has left Montreal with her two small sons, by the Washington, via the Panama Canal, for San Francisco, whither her husband has been transferred. Mr. Wilson left on January 19 for the coast, where he expects to reside with his family for several years.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

Exercises In Concentration

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

WE HAD been sitting in Bowles in the late afternoon, drinking coffee and discussing our national problem. Miss A. was very emphatic and confident.

"Only two things can save us in the present crisis," she said, "We have to think. And we have to have Leadership."

I nodded though the discussion had already got far beyond me. "What do we have to think about?" I asked.

"It's quite simple," Miss A. said. "We have to think about Leadership. Then when we get our Leader we can think what our Leader thinks."

"I've been thinking about Leadership for weeks," Miss A. went on. "I've even practised some of the sound effects." She pulled in her chin, grasped the arms of her chair and made a sudden startling sound like someone being run over by a heavy truck. "For Heaven's sake what was that?" I said.

"That was the Groan of the Oppressed Taxpayer," Miss A. said proudly. "I can do the Crack of the Whip Politician's Whip, too. And I can issue a Ringing Challenge, and Sound the Warning Note of National Disaster, only I need props for those."

I said nervously that this was hardly the place for them anyway, and Miss A. looked a little hurt. After a moment she said wistfully, "You wouldn't like to hear The Stuffed Public of Public Opinion would you? It's one of my best numbers."

There Go Taxes

"I WOULD not," I said. There was an interval of rather difficult silence after that. I drank my coffee and Miss A. sat staring sombrely out of the window at the City Hall. It was just closing time and the civic employees were coming out and hurrying to street cars. "Do you see that?" Miss A. asked suddenly and pointed to a distant employee who was wearing one of the new pancake sailors tied on behind. "That's where that extra \$3.69 on my last Property Owner's Tax Bill went," she said angrily. She brooded over this for a little, then she turned round and said challengingly, "Look, what did the City Hall ever do for you?"

"Well," I said, after thinking it over, "They analyzed several samples of Muskoka Lake water for me. And once they were very nice about a drain." "Exactly," Miss A. said, "nothing that a young energetic, honest Leader couldn't do without wasting the taxpayers' money."

"Look here," I said uneasily,

"You aren't thinking of abolishing the City Hall are you?"

"Not at all," Miss A. said. "I'd simply move it to Ottawa. Move all the Governments to Ottawa, nationalize the Government, unite the Railways, throw out the old Party leaders and put the Right Leadership in their place. And, of course, I'd banish unemployment and ensure freedom."

"I said I was a little confused. 'If you put all these people out of jobs how would that banish unemployment?'"

"Put them into camps," Miss A. said promptly.

"But would that ensure freedom?" I asked doubtfully.

"Oh absolutely," Miss A. said. "Forget city cares, get away from everything. There's no freedom like camp life."

The Simple Plan

I ASKED a little nervously, "Is all this going to happen soon?"

Miss A. shook her head. "Not all at once," she said. "We've got to face the future steadily. We've got to think, unite, concentrate."

I was quite bewildered by all these dazzling simplifications. "But I can't concentrate," I said. "I never could."

"Then you ought to go to a good concentration camp," Miss A. said. "You'd pick it up in no time."

"Of course you could practise at home," she added kindly. "Begin with simple exercises. Think. Think constructively. Think Leadership. Then go on to Think Nationally, Think Unitedly, Think Unanimously, Think as your Leader Thinks."

I shook my head. "Oh, I'm sure I'd never be able to get that far," I said despairingly. "I know I'd never be able to Think as the Leader Thinks."

"Then you'd have to go to camp," Miss A. said, beaming like a Camp Mother. "You'd love it. Flag drills. Tooth brush drill every morning and evening to the National Anthem. Reception and Initiation of new Members. Jolly games of Follow the Leader. And then, of course, the Quiet Hour when you could sit and write long newsworthy letters to your Federal Representative."

"But I thought there wouldn't be any Federal Representative," I said.

"That's all right," Miss A. said, laughing heartily. "There wouldn't be any news either."

I finished my coffee and got up. "Well, it certainly sounds a wonderfully simple plan," I said.

"As it should," Miss A. said, as she followed me out. "After all, we're a wonderfully simple people."

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Shades of Scarlett O'Hara

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THE Swiss must be a people of great imagination, for, working among the chilly shadows of the Alps, they have created exquisitely cool, sheer fabrics which will be a delight on hot summer days in Canada. It has suddenly become practical to wear diaphanous, cool organdy clothes morning, afternoon and evening, for the Swiss have perfected a permanent finish for their textiles so that they retain their fresh, crisp appearance after each dry cleaning or washing and ironing. Some have a permanent crinkled finish which even eliminates the necessity for ironing; the garment needs only to be briskly shaken out when damp.

White and printed lingerie blouses of organdy for spring street and evening wear are beginning to be seen in the shops. A long-sleeved seersucker organdy blouse, printed in one-inch checks of navy blue and cyclamen, is shown with a pleated black crepe skirt for evening and again with a trim navy wool suit for daytime. Several simply cut blouses in the new gipsy stripe are presented for daytime and evening. The classic white sheer blouse appears in a new overskirt version, as well as in tuck-in style. Eyedlet collars and cuffs, threaded in black ribbon, and lots of traditional lace applique follow the feminine trend in blouses this spring. The inherent coolness of dark printed street dresses of organdy is accentuated by the use of colored raffia belts. A navy blue tailored street dress, printed in a trim red pattern, is worn with a three inch, hand-woven raffia belt.

For evening there is all the ruffled crinoline prettiness of a Scarlett O'Hara. Hoop-skirted waltz dresses of pink organdy are trimmed with arcs of fragile black val lace, a triple-valance hoop-skirt of white organdy is bound in scarlet satin with an off-the-shoulder ruffle.

Very new, practical details, of which a Scarlett O'Hara never heard, are the removable puffed sleeves of one sheer white organza dress which has a flowing skirt over a ruffled chartruse taffeta petticoat. When the puffed sleeves are slipped off, the gown becomes strapless and sleeveless, supported in the 1939 manner. Another gown, white printed in large coin dots of red, green and blue, has a snug shirred jacket with short sleeves. The jacket, which looks like the upper part of an informal dinner dress, comes off, revealing a formal decolletage.

"SCENTS are surer than sights or sounds to make the heart strings crack," wrote Rudyard Kipling, and there is no doubt that scents have the power of recalling to the mind memories of the past. Helena Rubinstein urges every woman to set about deftly building an impression of herself through fragrance—to create for herself a definite "perfume personality" that will be as much a part of herself as the color of her eyes, or the charm of her smile.

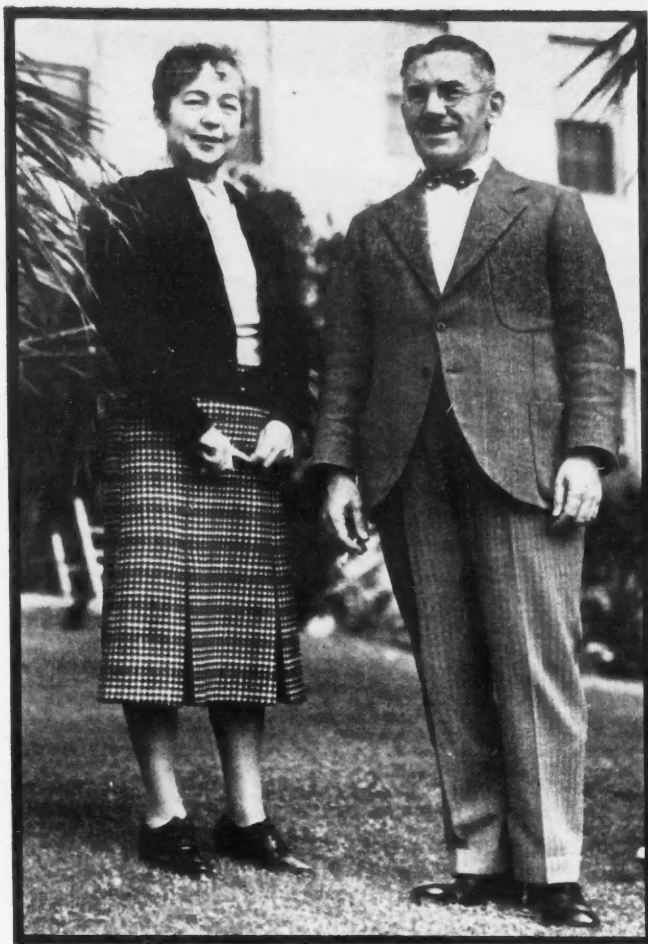
Find the fragrance accents that suit you best, that are attuned to your personality, then keep a wardrobe of colognes and delightful body powders in matching fragrance on hand. This luxury every woman can afford, and it will be well worth the time and effort to cultivate a "fragrance temperament" that will become associated with you.

To make this matter of being consistent about perfume fragrances an easy one, Madame Rubinstein has created two new colognes with dusting powders to match. There is a delightful new Flower Petal Cologne, sweet and light as a breath of Spring, capturing all the delicacy and freshness of crushed flower petals. The same fresh *odeur* is incorporated in the velvety soft dusting powder to be used with this cologne after the bath. If you are the very feminine type that likes to be thought a bit of a clinging-vine, you'll adore this fragrance. In a more languid, pungent vein is the new Water Lily Cologne, which has the haunting subtle flavor of water lily buds as they lie open in the sun. Dusting powder in the water lily scent continues this cycle.

It's up to you to decide which of the varied and fascinating fragrance ensembles best expresses your temperament, and then "follow through" consistently, so that your friends, acquaintances and admirers will always associate that particular fragrance with you. You may be sure that once you have made your "perfume personality" a part and parcel of yourself, you will always be thought of in terms of that fragrance—and you'll be fragrantly and beautifully remembered in all your comings and goings.



LADY EDWARD MONTAGU of Edmonton, Alta., who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Thompson, at Glencoe, Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal, before sailing for England. —Photograph by Rick.



COLONEL L. E. JONES, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., with Mrs. Jones, of Guelph, Ont., who spent part of January and February at Belmont Manor, Bermuda.

ACROSS THE POND

"... And The Heck With It"

BY MARY GOLDIE

EVERYONE knows how difficult it is these days to get away from talk of international affairs. The difficulty is, of course, quite natural. But it does grow tiring and almost boring. This week we "waited for Hitler's speech" (a thing we have been doing for many years now at just this time of year!) and we read glaring newspaper placards saying "Goering says Germany is feared." To cap it all, I went to see a play dealing with the same situation: a play full of wit and cleverness; a play having a great success here in London, and a play which I much enjoyed—but towards the end of the evening I grew weary of the incessant presence of international affairs, and longed for an evening in some fairy world, where mention of war and power and strength was forbidden. On the day following Hitler's speech, I went to lunch at a small restaurant and sat at a table which had one other occupant. A newspaper had been left on the seat and seeing me put it away without looking at it, the man sitting at the table opened the conversation by saying that he agreed that it was wearying to read the papers and that it would be better to put them all out of the way for a while.

The conversation grew and I was interested in the fact that he knew at once that I was a Canadian and that the inevitable "You're an American, aren't you?" was not forthcoming. Remarkably on this fact, I was told that the study of accents was one of his hobbies. He was a retired navy captain who had been in Montreal with his ship and had been, too, on the west coast at Victoria, which he very much liked. We talked of Canada and of England; of accents and psychology; of modern civilization and the joys of the simple life of which civilization is depriving humanity; of hobbies and of fashion and not of international affairs! It was a relief.

I LUNCHEONED one day recently with Miss Helen Hungerford of London, Ontario. She came to London some months ago from Montreal and is now fashion stylist for a Regent Street shop. Miss Hungerford was telling me that she had done a good deal of traveling about the British Isles in connection with her work and hoped soon to be going to Ireland, which she had never visited and in which she was very interested.

I met, too, this week Mr. Scott-Griffin of Toronto who has been living here for some five years. I was most interested to hear that he is a great hockey player and is on the Bournemouth team, which has been having such success this year. I believe the enthusiasm for hockey is growing in England and Mr. Scott-Griffin told me that in Bournemouth it had many ardent followers. His sister, Mrs. Hugh Norman, who has been living in the country is, I believe, soon coming into town to live.

MISS MARY MUNN, the Canadian pianist, who has recently given a recital over the Empire Transmission network of the wireless, is a graduate of McGill University. She began her musical studies in Canada and continued them at the Royal Academy of Music in London. She

later studied with Tobias Matthay and has appeared on concert platforms in New York, Berlin, Vienna and Budapest, as well as in London and various Canadian cities. There are many representatives of the Canadian musical profession in London and the Royal Academy of Music has at the present time, and has always had, many students from Canada. Scarcely a week passes without a recital or broadcast by a Canadian artist, and among all the varied careers followed by Canadians in London, that of music takes a prominent place.

I read with interest that Lord Baldwin has accepted the invitation extended to him through the High Commissioner for Canada in London from the Rev. Dr. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto, to inaugurate a lectureship founded in honor of Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University from 1907 until 1932. Lord Baldwin will probably go to Canada in April for this purpose. He was last there on the occasion of the Ottawa Conference seven years ago. Canada will have reason to be proud of her distinguished visitors this year.

OTHER visitors to Canada, less distinguished but who will, nevertheless, do their part in cementing and strengthening relations and friendship between this country and the Dominion, are the two teams of girl cricketers who will cross the Atlantic to introduce the game of cricket to schoolgirls in Canada. I expect this game is already included, to some extent, in the sports curriculum of girls' schools there, but the forthcoming visit of the two teams should do much to make it more widely known and enjoyed. The teams are drawn from Harrogate College, Cheltenham Ladies' College, Roedean, and Bexhill and they will visit Canada as guests of the Overseas Education League of Canada. They will leave England on July 28th and will sail on their return from Canada on September 9th. They will make a coast-to-coast tour of Canada and will camp with Canadian schoolgirls for a week in the Rockies near Banff.

ON THE occasion of his 86th birthday, General Sir Ian Hamilton recently received many hundreds of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world. Those which pleased him most, I believe, were the ones which came from Canada. They announced that in his honor members of all the Gallipoli clubs in the Dominion were being issued with a tot of rum commemorating the tot of rum which he issued to them to go over the top in the Dardanelles. Sir Ian's career is already well-known to the majority of people and his "Memoirs" which he is presently writing, should make interesting reading. He has done so many things that it is difficult to record them. He served in the Afghan War, the Boer War, the Defence of Ladysmith; was Chief-of-Staff to Lord Kitchener and commanded mobile columns in West-ern Transvaal. He also commanded the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in 1915. One of his previous publications is his "Gallipoli Diary" which relates his many adventures in that part of the world.



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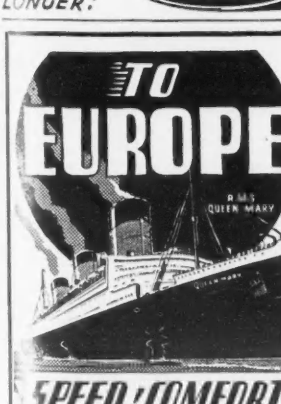
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Apr. 2 AURANIA

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Write Harry Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

FROM London, England, comes word that Brigadier Francis Maynard, native of Ottawa, who recently relinquished his post as aide-de-camp to the King, was invested with the Distinguished Service Order at the year's first investiture at Buckingham Palace.

In 1937 Brigadier Maynard participated in the campaign against the tribesmen led by the Fakir of Ipi, rebelling against British authority in Waziristan.

Grenadier Guards' Ball

FIVE hundred guests attended the Canadian Grenadier Guards' Ball held Friday, February 17, under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir at the Armory, Montreal.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Stairs, M.C., V.D., received the guests, assisted by Miss Margaret Stairs, Brigadier-General F. S. Meighen, C.M.G., V.D., and Colonel and Mrs. F. R. Phelan.

The drill hall, where the dancing took place, was arranged like an army camp with marquees stretching along either side, housing individual tables, lighted by candlelight. Two hospital tents were arranged at either side, containing small tables. Union Jacks hung from the beams of the ceiling, and the officers' gallery at the other end of the hall carried the battle honors of the regiment and flags.

The patrons and patronesses were: Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, Lady Currie, Mrs. F. Logie Armstrong, Mrs. F. R. Phelan, Mrs. W. L. Bond, Mrs. A. A. Magee, Mrs. Jackson Dodds, Mrs. K. M. Perry, Mrs. T. S. Morrissey, Mrs. A. H. Cowie, Mrs. A. L. C. Gilday, Mrs. H. G. Norman, and Mrs. G. Gordon Lewis.

Among those present were: Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Elder, Brigadier and Mrs. F. Logie Armstrong, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. S. V. Cooke, Captain and Mrs. Chauveau, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Jackson Dodds, Colonel and Mrs. F. R. Phelan, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. K. M. Perry, Lieutenant-Colonel



MISS CAROLINE DAVIS, debutante daughter of Mr. M. F. Davis of Ottawa.
—Photograph by Karib.

Mr. Alex. Adamson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. R. M. Gorrilline, Major and Mrs. F. C. Hanington, Captain and Mrs. K. J. Bjorn, Major and Mrs. J. W. H. G. H. van den Berg, Brigadier-General F. S. Meighen, C.M.G., V.D., Major and Mrs. H. C. Griffith, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. D. Tremaine, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. G. H. Wurtele, Major and Mrs. M. V. Sadeir, Colonel and Mrs. G. V. Whitehead, Captain and Mrs. G. Earle Wight, Commander and Mrs. Frederick E. King, Major General W. W. P. Gibbons, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., Major V. W. Hugman, Miss Phyllis Daniels, Captain and Mrs. W. W. Goforth, Colonel and Mrs. C. B. Price, Major M. J. Joyce, Major A. J. Kerry, Mr. P. E. Priestman, Miss Alison Stanford, Major and Mrs. Keith Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hilton-James, Mr. H. B. Chambers, Miss Nancy Shaw, Mr. A. McL. Gilday, Miss Joy Armstrong, Mr. John Heward, Miss Betty McLean, Mr. G. R. Whiston, Captain T. H. Carlisle, Mr. C. I. Stuart, Mr. J. D. Hannen, Mr. J. W. Fawcett, Miss Esther Laing, Miss Peggy Warrington, Miss Colleen Phelan, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Hague, Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Sutherland.

Reception to Follow

THE lecture by Stefan Zweig, one of the Town Hall series, which takes place at Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, on Monday evening, February 27, will be followed by a reception held in Mr. Zweig's honor by the Canadian Authors' Association. Among those who plan to be present are: Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Pratt, Professor and Mrs. George M. Wrong, Sir Wyly and Lady Grier, Sir Charles G. D. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Deacon, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. Pelham Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. J. George Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. William Weller, Miss Elsie Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Benson,

Mrs. William Junor, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. D. McDowell, Miss Kaye Pointon.

Bishop's Candelabra

ABOUT 800 guests attended the Bishop Strachan School Association dance, an event of Thursday, February 16, which took place in Eaton Auditorium, Toronto. Receiving the guests were the president, Mrs. W. H. Hargrave, the principal, Miss E. M. Lowe, and the dance convener, Miss Ruth Gilmour.

Supper was served in semi-buffet style in the Round Room and the foyer. The head table was centred with the beautiful old candelabra that belonged to Bishop Strachan, now the property of the B.S.S.A.

Guests included Miss A. M. O. Rossiter, Dr. R. G. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Delamere, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jarvis, Rev. and Mrs. C. J. Stewart, Provost and Mrs. Cosgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wiley, Professor and Mrs. Boyd.

Miami Beach

COLOR is the keynote and play's the thing in this gay resort world. Days are filled with informal cabana parties and luncheons, and nights provide a glamorous setting for dancing under the stars.

Joining the Canadian colony at the Flamingo hotel this week were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Eakin, Mr. and Mrs. Omer De Serres and Miss Francoise De Serres; Mrs. Ida Macoun and Herbert Tooke, all of Montreal. Mrs. Hector Racine of Montreal, has taken an apartment in Miami Beach, where she will be joined shortly by Mr. Racine. They plan to remain through March. Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Pinsonnault of Montreal, are guests at the Braznell hotel for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. C. K. Morgan of London, Ont., who is spending the winter in a Nautilus hotel villa, entertained with a dinner party last week in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Nellis, Canadians who are wintering in Miami.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lawson of London, and their debutante daughter, Miss Jean Lawson, who are members of the Nautilus Cabana colony, were hosts to Senator and Mrs. A. C. Hardy of Ottawa and their daughter, Miss Dorothy Hardy, on Sunday at a cabana luncheon.

New members of the Canadian contingent at the Braznell hotel are Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davey of Montreal. Also at the hotel is Ernest Hibbert of Toronto.

Popular members of the winter colony at the Pancoast hotel includes Mrs. A. S. Rogers of Toronto, who was joined here recently by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edward S. Rogers, also of Toronto. The former plans a trip to Jamaica before returning home.

Guests at the Frank W. Clarke home on North Bay road are Mrs. Lawrence Leonard and her daughter, Miss Patricia Leonard, of Toronto. The Clarks also have been entertaining their guests at the Surf Club, where they are members.

A. J. Major of Ottawa, has returned to the Pancoast for his annual holiday. Mr. Major, who is Consul to Belgium, will be joined here soon by Mrs. Major. Arriving with him was St. B. Sladen also of Ottawa, who will be here for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Meredith of London, Ont., who are annual visitors in Miami Beach, have returned to the Whitman hotel for an indefinite stay. Expected to be the centre of attractive Canadian social life during the season is the cabana of the J. F. Smallmans of London, Ont., who are at the Nautilus hotel. The Smallmans will be joined shortly by Mr. Smallman's sister, Mrs. C. K. Morgan of London, who has taken a Nautilus villa for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Haworth-Hardman of Hexton, Herfordshire, Eng., have arrived from Nassau for their first



MRS. WILFRED HANBURY, who has left Vancouver to take up residence in Ottawa.
—Photograph by Aber.

and Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. H. Cowie, Major and Mrs. M. F. Peller, Major and Mrs. H. W. Rick, Colonel and Mrs. H. W. Johnston, Captain and Mrs. M. J. Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel I. L. Ibbotson, E.D.; Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Paul Grenier, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. D. E. Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. C. Slessor, Mr. Garner Currie, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. S. Morrissey.



MISS NORAH BAILLIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Baillie of Montreal, and guest of Miss Caroline Davis while in Ottawa for the opening of Parliament.
—Photograph by Karib.

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* Connoisseurs all over the world highly prize the distinctive rich beauty of wild Labrador mink

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MRS. RHEY BOSWORTH of the committee of the St. Paul Civic Opera with Mrs. Harrison Gilmour whom she is visiting for the Opera Guild of Toronto's production of "Lohengrin" in Massey Hall on February 28 and March 2. Mrs. Gilmour sings the soprano role of "Elsa" in the opera, opposite Myron Taylor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who sings the title role.

visit here, and are guests at the Pancoast hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh B. Sheppard of Sultan, Ont., arrived at the Flamingo last week to remain for the winter season, having just completed a cruise around South America by Pan American clipper ship. They have their private seaplane here.

TRAVELERS

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, of Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, England, arrived in New York by the Normandie. They were accompanied by their daughters, Lady Rose Spencer Churchill, Lady Caroline Spencer Churchill, and were at the Towers of the Waldorf-Astoria, prior to leaving for Florida to join the

Duke of Marlborough's mother, Mrs. Louis Jacques Balsan, at her house on Hypoluxo Island.

Colonel and Mrs. R. A. Macfarlane have left Toronto for Bermuda, and will return to town on March 10.

Mrs. Gilchrist and her daughter, Miss Beverley Fleming, have left Toronto to visit the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, at Beverley Hills, California.

Mrs. W. T. Whitehead and Mrs. W. T. Whitehead, Jr., of Montreal have left for Nassau, to be away until March 18.

Mrs. Goodwin Gibson and her daughter, Miss Clara May Gibson have left Toronto for Palm Beach, Florida.

Mrs. W. W. Boulton, of Vancouver, has left for England where she will join her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomas.

Concerning Food

Catch As Catch Can

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

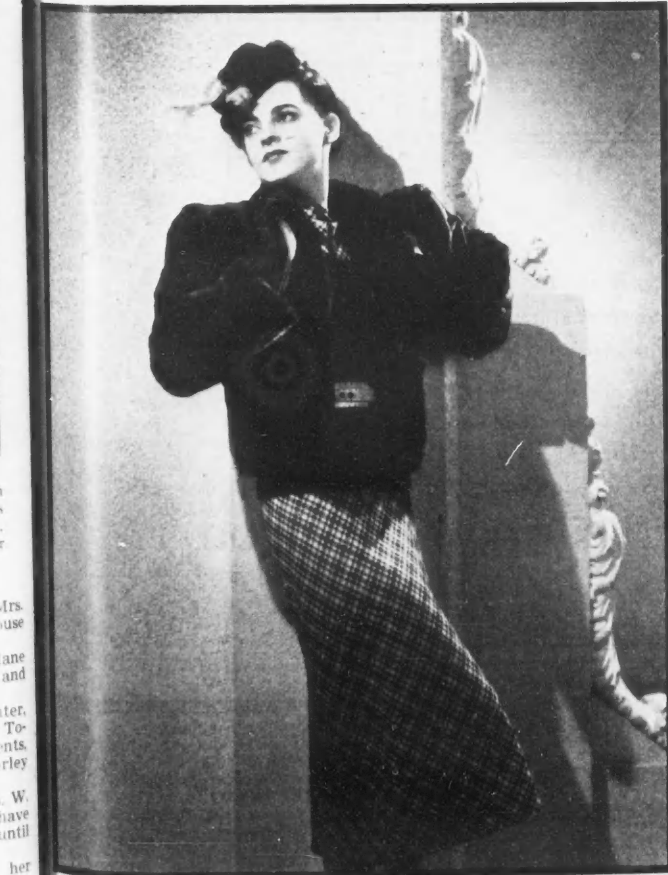
BETWEEN a bout with a pair of sinuses and my sister producing twins last week, both very distracting, you may guess, Lent has crept up on us. There is no use your saying to me that fish belongs to Lent. I know that. But whatever religious denomination we belong to and you know it. We may complain about the smell while it is cooking, but an informative dispatch in the paper the other day said, "Twelve prisoners on hunger strike for two days, cracked and ate when they smelt fish frying." Don't bother about the smell, it just stimulates the gastric juices, if you can stimulate a piece. All fish is good when it is fresh, and some, like smelts, are better frozen stiff. Between the two sorts, frozen Canadian fish is a cinch to find. Really fresh fish is always worth the extra two mile drive over the road to the lake on a summer's day. When you get there you may



OFF TO THE ROCKIES. Reading from top, Miss Doreen Ainsworth, Miss Myrna Engh, Miss Helma Hutchinson, Miss Daisy Bourdon and Miss Esie Adamson, as they left Vancouver for Revelstoke and the Western Canada ski meet. En route they made a side trip into the famous Sunshine Valley, near Banff, to try their skill on the high powder snow slopes.

Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. Saunders; the chances hardly are poor, for in spite of a hand lettered sign "Fish for Sale" with all the S's going the wrong way, fish is only for sale for a few hours each day, and always different hours. You can build a handsome menu around the fresh whitefish or herring that you are going to pick up when you go swimming, and never see a sign of Mr. Saunders, and his fish, a row of nets drying on the shore, and a boat far out. You'll have to go some, and open a can of salmon, and a little mild swearing. Next day's complaints don't bother Saunders. "It's the wind," he says. "Here, I can see these two little ones. The rest of New York. I get a whole of a more cash for Canadian whitefish in New York." You take the two small ones meekly, and go home to tell them to make them go 'round, as fish as fresh as this are worth waiting for, and New Yorkers are not about Canadian whitefish. The Lake Superior whitefish is said to be the best. Take fillets of



THIS OUTFIT BY SCHIAPARELLI shows a number of new trends. The simple dress in yellow and black check Viyella is completed by a sleeveless black jerkin fastening down the front with a slide fastener. A yellow belt goes over the jerkin. The jacket is in seal cut on a box line and the little seal hat, perched well over one eye, is decorated with orange and yellow feathers.

whitefish and cut them in pieces the right size for serving. Season well with salt and pepper, and put them in a buttered baking dish with a tablespoonful of finely chopped onion and a wineglassful of white wine, and a few daubs of butter. Cook in a hot oven—400-425—for ten minutes. Pour off the liquid into a saucepan, leaving the fish to keep warm. Add a tablespoonful of flour well blended with melted butter so that the sauce will not lump, but will thicken a little. Add a quarter of a cup of meat stock (tinned consommé is all right) and a few chopped mushrooms. Simmer until the mushrooms soften, then pour over the fish again, sprinkle with dried breadcrumbs and a few pieces of butter, and brown in the oven.

Frozen Smelts

THESE are delicious in winter for luncheon or for the fish course at dinner. Split them, dip in egg and breadcrumb, and sauté or deep fat fry them according to taste, and serve with Sauce Tartare, which can now be bought in a bottle.

Baked Herring

CUT off the heads and tails and make three slanting incisions on each side of each fish, and rub with French mustard, and chopped parsley. Put in a baking dish with two tablespoonfuls of butter and three tablespoonfuls of salted milk. Bake for ten minutes (375-400). Turn the fish, baste it and sprinkle with breadcrumbs and put back in the oven for ten minutes more.

Cod In Cider

THIS is a Brittany dish, but is even better with Canadian cod, that faithful and cheap standby of the fish world. Cut fillets of cod in pieces and put in a casserole with one tablespoonful of olive oil, two cupfuls of cider and salt and pepper. You should have about two pounds of cod for this amount of cider. Season with salt and pepper and Worcester Sauce, and add a small, finely chopped onion, chopped parsley, and about four chopped mushrooms. Cook in a moderate oven until the fish is soft, then add three tablespoonfuls of butter into which has been stirred two tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir this into the cider sauce and cook until the sauce thickens and serve.

Fish Curry

IF YOUR family like curry, try this recipe for fish curry.

- 4 onions (small ones or one large one)
- 3 tomatoes
- 1 cooking apple
- 1 banana
- 3 tablespoonfuls of raisins
- 3 pounds of boiled fish, cut up in small pieces. (Cod or haddock.)
- 1 cup of rice
- 1/2 cup of chutney
- 2 tablespoonfuls of curry powder

Fry the onions and add the fried pieces to the fish. Make a gravy by browning flour in the pan in which the onions have fried, add the water in which the fish cooked (about two cupfuls of it), salt and pepper. Put in the fish and onion, tomatoes, and banana sliced. The raisins and the chutney and the apple cut in small pieces. Mix the curry powder with some of the gravy and add to taste. Curry is always a matter of tasting constantly, and if this does not seem to have the right tang when you have finished, doctor it with lemon juice, brown sugar and Worcester sauce. You can always get it right with patience. Let the curry simmer for about an hour in the double boiler. Serve surrounded with hot boiled dry rice, and more chutney.



LIGHT AND SOFT as a youngster's frock, this skating outfit is made of powder blue Viyella flannel, with a slide fastener down the front. With it is worn a cerise velvet bonnet and mitts trimmed with white bunny fur. An imported belt, gay with embroidery, outlines the fitted waist. From the Robert Simpson Company, Limited.

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*Baked Fish Cakes

- 2 Cupfuls of flaked fish (cooked or canned)
- 2 Cupfuls of bread crumbs
- 1/2 Teaspoonful of salt
- 1/4 Teaspoonful of pepper
- 1/2 Green pepper, chopped
- 1 Tablespoonful of lemon juice
- 2 Eggs
- 1/4 Cupful of milk

Combine the flaked fish, the bread crumbs, seasonings, green pepper and lemon juice. Beat the eggs, combine with the milk and mix with the fish. Press into greased custard cups and bake in a moderate oven (350 deg. Fahr.) for about 1/2 hour. 6 to 8 servings. Serve unmoulded with egg sauce to which onion has been added. Garnish with parsley or watercress.



● The lady is right! There is wonderful nourishment in Fish. It contains proteins that build strength and energy, Vitamins A and D, (the sunshine vitamin) that help general health, and the mineral elements, including iodine, that promote that grand feeling of well-being.

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Serve Fish to the family often. No matter whether you prefer it fresh, frozen, smoked, dried, canned or pickled, you will find it full of flavour, and delicious. Mealtime has new interest when you serve Fish.

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ANY DAY A FISH DAY



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says Grandpa Kruschen

Why does one person overflow with bounding energy and high spirits, whilst another can only just open the gates of life and crawl through? One keeps himself fit, the other doesn't—that's all. Constipation, liverishness, kidney troubles will fasten on to anybody if they get half a chance. A few days of irregularity, and poisons soon begin to spread through the system, lowering spirits, leadening limbs, making you feel all washed up from the moment you open dull eyes to the moment you try to fall unasily asleep.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Universal Insurance For Universal War

BY P.O'D.

London, Feb. 5

IF WAR should come—from which, good Lord, deliver us all!—there can be little doubt that it will differ from all the previous wars of history in the immense and deliberate destruction of civilian life and property. That is the declared policy of the Central Powers, the "knock-out blow" of which one hears so much—probably with the idea of making democratic flesh creep horribly.

In such an event, with London and the ports and probably most of the cities of the country being mercilessly hammered from the air, what becomes of insurance? This is a problem about which a great many people have been worrying—and with good reason, for most insurance contracts have clauses disclaiming responsibility in time of war. Not that the clauses make much difference, because every insurance company in the country would at once go bankrupt if called upon to meet losses so staggering.

Now the Government has stepped in—very much to the universal relief. In Parliament last week Sir John Simon set forth the main outlines of a general scheme for the insuring of civilian life and property. The details of the scheme have yet to be settled, for this is an immense and most complicated subject, but it is very heartening to the community at large to know that the Government is accepting responsibility in the matter. Civilians who are maimed, or who lose their property in the national defence—and almost everyone will be in one way or another part of that defence—will be compensated so far as the finances of the nation will permit.

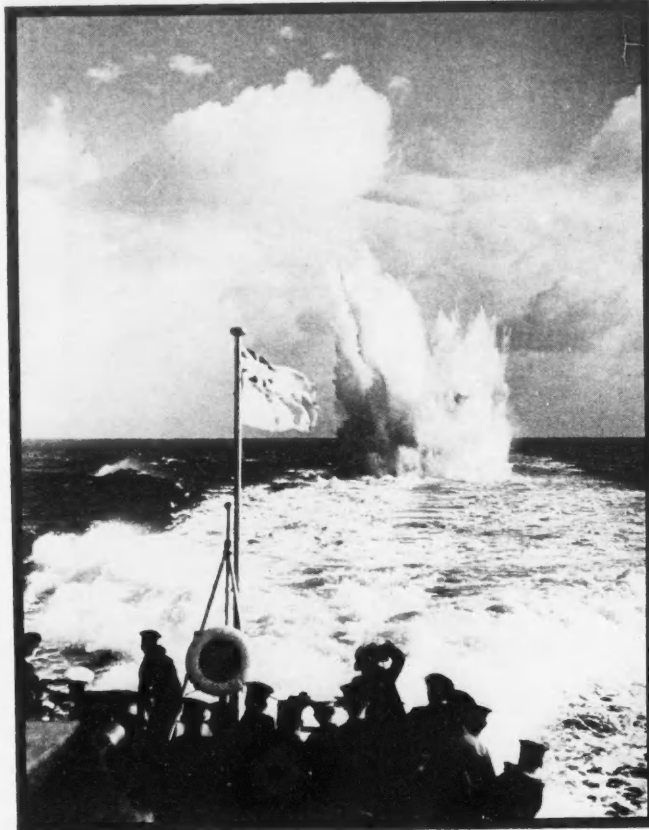
After all, it is only fair and reasonable. In modern warfare there is practically no front line. The danger will be almost universal, and so must the service be—according to individual circumstances and ability. Money doesn't pay for everything, but it certainly helps; and this is a wise and necessary plan that the Government is preparing. It will at least relieve some of the public anxieties.

Noble Gesture

ANOTHER form of insurance that the House of Commons decided on last week was the insurance of its own Members in old age and retirement and, as does sometimes happen, in poverty. As the Prime Minister said in defence of the proposal, no one could contemplate with indifference a Member of long service compelled on retirement to spend his last years in grinding poverty, unable to do anything for his dependents or family.

Not long ago I took occasion to say something about the protest of a certain number of the younger Conservatives against the high cost of getting into Parliament and staying there. And I remarked that this did not apply to Labor Members, whose expenses were generally met out of a central fund. Besides, the £600 a year parliamentary salary means, as a rule, much more to them than to members of the other parties. They are able to live on it—better probably than they have ever been accustomed to.

It is after retirement that the Labor Member is hit and hit hard.



BRITAIN STILL HOLDS THE SEAS. Germany's submarine fleet is to be greatly expanded but the new *interseabots* will still be up against the deadly depth charges, now greatly perfected by the British Navy. Here is a remarkable photograph, passed by the Admiralty, showing the terrible effect of a depth charge which has just been dropped from H.M.S. "Wessex".

More often than not, he may find himself without an income and without a job. Some particularly hard cases were mentioned during the short debate—an ex-M.P., for instance, in the sixties, with nothing for himself and his wife to live on but a war-pension of 17 shillings a week, and another case of the widow of a former Cabinet Minister obliged to apply for Poor Law relief. It is surely not worthy of the great Mother of Parliaments that her sons and their wives should fall upon such evil days.

One of the pleasant features of the debate was that the measure was sponsored by Conservatives and put through by their votes, though obviously intended chiefly to benefit their opponents. As the Prime Minister also said, every Member recognized that he was part of a common institution of which they were all enormously proud. It is at such moments as this that all the rest of us are proud of the House of Commons, too.

Let the reader should imagine that this is just another case of dipping into the public purse, let me hasten to explain that the pension scheme is a contributory and self-supporting one. In actual practice, Conservatives and Liberals will be going down into their own pockets, so that their Labor opponents can be given some security for their old age and possible need. It is a handsome and kindly gesture.

Greatest Oilman

MANY years ago the young manager of an oil company in the Dutch East Indies was approached by a representative of Standard Oil. This was in the days before the American Government did what they could to unscramble the eggs in that immense omelette, and when the word of S.O. was law in almost all the oil-fields of the world—law or the sword.

The company of which the young Dutchman was manager had been cutting into the Far Eastern trade of the colossus. He was warned that they must come in or get out—right out of the oil business. The S.O. had rather a blunt way with its rivals. But, so far as this particular young Dutchman was concerned, Standard Oil was just another oil company, and he told them to run away and roll their hoop—or their barrel, perhaps. Anyway, the war was on.

It must have looked a good deal like the duel between David and Goliath; and that is exactly the way the verdict went. The young Dutchman won. The great American combine discovered that, though they were supplying the lamps of China, it was the young Dutchman and his company that were supplying the oil for the lamps of China—not at all an even break, from the S.O. point of view.

In the end a policy of appeasement was adopted. Great companies are a good deal better at that sort of thing, it seems, than great nations are. The commercial dictators do know where to bury the hatchet—when it isn't good business to go on trying to bury it in the other fellow's head.

The Standard Oil and the Royal Dutch (for that was the name of the young man's company) backed away from one another, smiling as amicably as their wounds would permit, and peace reigned in the oil markets of the East—a troubled peace, perhaps, but still peace, firmly based on respect for the power and pace of the other fellow's wallop.

The young Dutchman, as you have probably guessed, was Henri Deterding, who died last week in Switzerland, where he had gone for the winter sports. Even to the end of his seventy-odd years, he remained an amazingly youthful person. And he never gave up his Dutch nationality, in spite of his English title—he was made Sir Henri for his services during the War—and in spite of his thirty years and more of residence in this country.

He was a great man in his own field—probably the greatest oilman of his time. In fact, he was so described to be by no less prejudiced a judge than a director of Standard Oil.

"We fellows figure things out," he said, "and sometimes we're pretty good at it. But that little Dutchman knows—and he's never wrong."

It was Deterding who "floated" the Allies to victory on a sea of oil," as Lord Curzon put it. And Admiral Lord Fisher—"Jackie" to us old sea-dogs—described him as "Napoleonic in his audacity, and Cromwellian in his thoroughness."

Granted a little friendly hyperbole, perhaps, that still remains a very big thing to say of anyone. But if any oilman of his time deserved it, Deterding surely did. He was a man of tremendous ability and energy and force of character. And, as you might expect, he made more money than one man will probably ever again be allowed to make out of the oil industry—or any other industry, for that matter.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. John Lyle and Mrs. Duncan Coulson, of Toronto, have returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaton Burden, of Toronto, who have been in Miami, have left by airplane for Nassau, where they will spend some weeks.

Senator and Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris of Vancouver, are in Ottawa.

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